REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE TIPPERA STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1318 T. E.

(1908—09 A.D.)

AGARTALA

PRINTED AT THE BIRD PRESS.

1909 A.D.

RESOLUTION

ON THE

Administration Report of the State,

FOR THE YEAR 1318 T. E.

(CORRESPONDING TO 1908-09.)

Read Chief Officer's Report dated the 15th Bhadra, 1319 T. E. and the returns annexed to it.

Read also Circle Manager's note of the 10th September 1909

It is His Highness's first and most melancholy duty to record the sudden and violent death of his illustrious father, His Highness the late Maharaja Radha Kisore Manikya Bahadur, who breathed his last of a Motor accident at Benares on the 28th Falgoon (12th March 1909). This sad event cast a gloom over the Raj and His Highness's family The sympathy and support of the Imperial Government and that of his people and friends have been a source of consolation to His Highness in this dire calamity and it is His Highness's duty to record it here in grateful acknowledgment Above every thing else, His Highness feels that he has sudenly been called to a position of grave responsibility which might have been deferred for years but for the ruthless hand of violent death. His Highness trusts that under the guidance of the Imperial Government next to that of Providence, he may be enabled to use his energy and strength to the fullest extent for the good of the people entrusted to his care and to carry on the good works and reforms begun by his illustrious father.

2 His Highness has noticed with pleasure Dewan's reference to the works accomplished or begun by the late Maharaja. The record might even be amplified. The twelve years rule of His late Highness was an eventful one marked by improvement in all departments of the State and private concerns of the Raj family. There was a continuous development of revenue, and the administration was organized and placed on a sound basis. Stately buildings, both public and private, adorn the Capital now, where it was a mere cluster of huts a few years ago. His liberality reached beyond the confines of his State and district, and extended in public and private charities and institutions in the metropolis and other places.

3. The administration, so far as the State is concerned, was in the hands of Rai U. K. Das Bahadur, Minister, for about 8 months of the year. On his retirement the post of Minister was kept in abeyance and the services of Babu Annada Charan Gupta, B. A. of the E. B. and Assam Provincial Civil Service were lent to the Raj for employment as Dewan, and in such capacity he carried on the administration till the

close of the year. The Zemindaries in British India with the exception of a small tract in Sylhet administered by the Dewan, were managed by Babu P. K. Das Gupta, B. A. another member of the Provincial Civil Service of the E. B. and Assam, whose services were lent to the Raj in 1907. The late Maharaja and the present Maharaja sought to be in touch with both the administrations either by personal conference with the Dewan and the Manager or through the State Council, as often as possible and it has been His Highness's ambition to regularly work with the administrations ever since His Highness was called to this responsible position, and to try to understand and judge things for himself.

4. His Highness has noted with pain and regret the list of his father's old officers dismissed or sent away immediately on his father's death, some of whom rendered excellent services in their time, and held responsible positions for years. His Highness does not quite follow the remarks against Babu Chandra Kanta Bose, in para 21 of the Report, in which it is said his services were dispensed with "under the same charge with Purna Babu." If it is meant that they were both subject to the same charge it is not a fact. Chandra Kanta Babu's case was quite different from that of Babu Purna Chandra Roy and was quite unconnected with it. It is also to be noted that Chandra Kanta Babu's dismissal is an event of the current year and not of the year under review. His Highness cannot note approvingly the re-employment of Babu Jagat Chandra Sen, who was practically dismissed years ago and was forbidden re-employment by two Ex-Ministers. It may be noted here that the officer has been suspended by His Highness recently on some grave charge and that the matter is still under enquiry.

Revenue and Finance. It is gratifying that there has been a continuous and steady development of land revenue for years, by fresh settlement of waste lands and re-settlements, as the following figures show :—

1314 T.E.	... ...	Rs. 2,28,370
1315 ,,	... ...	,, 2,44,933
1316 ,,	... ...	,, 2,54,682
1317 ,,	... ...	,, 2,55,385
1318 ,,	... ...	,, 2,86,586

It is satisfactory that the improvement in the year under review has been the largest, being an increase of Rs. 31,201. The receipts from other heads have always been fluctuating and dependent on the outturn of forest produce and the export thereof. The year under review has been exceptionally favourable to cotton and other hill produces and the sale of *Sal* trees, a valuable timber, which can be sold only periodically, yielded a good round sum. It is to be noted that toll on forest produce and sale of *Sal* trees have yielded Rs. 2,99,601. The capture of a number of elephants in the Kailashahar Division has been another lucky source of income. On the whole the year's collections are such that we may congratulate ourselves upon and His Highness records his appreciation of the good work done by the officers in charge of the administration in this department of work.

5. The collection in Chakla Rosonabad has been equally satisfactory, being the highest on record and better than that of 1316 by Rs. 1,58,671 and that of 1317 by Rs. 17,545.

6. There is a confusion of figures in the financial statement by the mixing up of the figures relating to the State, Chakla Rosonabad and the Sylhet Zemindaries. In future His Highness would like to have separate figures for each, in addition to a summary.

7. The financial summary (para 100) shows increase in expenditure under the following heads :—

(1) Administration charges.
(2) Revenue and Taxes.
(3) Municipality.
(4) Education.
(5) Survey and Settlement.
(6) Agriculture.
(7) Religious expenses.
(8) Sultanat
(9) Charity
(10) Nij Tahabil.
(11) Liabilities liquidated.
(12) Miscellaneous.

His Highness considers the increased expenditures under the heads "Municipality", "Education", "Survey and Settlement", "Religious expenses" and "Repayment of old debts", as money well spent. The increase under the head "Revenue and Taxes" is only apparent, being due to advance payment in 1316 for 1317, which made the payment during 1317 to look smaller. The expenditure under "Agriculture" might be considered profitably and judiciously spent if His Highness were satisfied that this department was doing much good work. Sericulture is almost the only effort made in this direction at present. Weaving department has been improperly charged to this head. It is not stated what was done in the farms at Kasipur and Birendranagar. This department should be re-organised and our afforts directed towards useful but not too costly agricultural experiments. The Report does not explain the increase under this head.

The expenditure under "Charity" shows a large increase. We can be more discriminating in future.

"Nij Tahabil" figures of 1317 seem too small. His Highness's information is that the Budget allotment was largely exceeded in that year, due to late Maharani's illness and subsequent death. Perhaps a portion of the expenditure was transferred to some other head. The figure put down against the year under review does not seem to be clear, as it appears from Manager's note that remittances to Nij Tahabil amounted to Rs. 1,42,754 in 1318. There was no allotment for Nij Tahabil in the State Budget. As a matter of fact His Highness and the late Maharaja drew Rs. 4,778 less than the amount drawn in the previous year. The increase under the head "Liabilities liquidated' was contributed by Chakla alone, the State Treasury having paid a small

amount Rs. 18,[illegible] which is even smaller than the amount paid last year. The payment of the Bank of Bengal loan is being duly made, Rs. 1,01,486-13 as. having been paid towards repayment of the principal and Rs. 60,160-3-3 pies for interest and guarantor's commission. The Liabilities of the State are due to unavoidable causes and His Highness considers it his first duty to clear them off as soon as possible. His Highness would urge upon the administration both of the State and Zemindaries to exercise the strictest control over the expenditure so that the balance of State Liabilities amounting to about twelve lacs may be repaid in about six years. His Highness has in the current year's Budget reduced his personal allowance to Rs. 72,000 in the place of Rs. 1,20,000 so that the old Nij Tahabil debts may be repaid in about 2 years. This should be arranged apart from the repayment of State loans.

The increase under the head "General Administration" has been very large, being about 10 P. C. over that of the previous year. It is explained that it is due to grade increments and increased litigation. His Highness does not grudge encouragement to good old officers, but would at the same time urge the Dewan and the Manager to give their best consideration to retrenchment and economy without impairing the efficiency of the administration.

The following heads show decrease :—

(1) Public works.
(2) Medical.
(3) Purchase of landed properties.
(4) Sansar.
(5) Pension and gratuity.

The decrease under the head "Public Works" in the State is, it is feared, only apparent and due to non-payment of all the bills due. There was an increase in the Zemindaries on account of the New-Daily-Market-premises and Gumty embankment.

The medical charges show an increase in the Zemindaries due to new grants to medical institutions and a decrease in the State, which is not explained. His Highness would not have any necessary expenditure curtailed under this head.

Legislation. His Highness will watch with interest the working of the change in the constitution of the courts by which the court of the Sessions has been abolished and the Khash Adalat (High Court) divided into the Original and the Appellate sides.

Police. His Highness has not noted with satisfaction the increase in crime and the falling off in the percentage of conviction, neither of which was creditable to the Police.

It is also to be regretted that a large number of Police men merited punishment during the year.

His Highness is glad that the condition of the people was good both in the hills and plains so also the public health.

The figures relating to immigration and emigration are not encouraging. We should by all means encourage immigration and discourage

emigration. Systematic efforts may be made every year to establish colonies of cultivators in the interior.

Civil Suits. Total institutions increased being 1,478 against 1,283 in the previous year. Disposals were also more numerous, being 1,436 against 1,223.

Execution shows falling off. Appeals show a large number of disposals. Only about 25 p. c. of judgments of Lower Courts were reversed. This was good.

Criminal cases. Disposals slightly improved, being 1,207 cases out of 1,309 against 1,185 out of 1,310 in the previous year. Offences both against property and persons show increase, though there has been a falling off in other classes of crime. The percentage of conviction was 46·55 against 57·64 of the previous year. It is to be regretted, as the Judges of the Khash Adalat remarked, that many cases were false, which should be put down with a strong hand.

Appeals. The results of appeals are creditable to the subordinate Magistracy.

Medical. The Victoria Memorial Hospital at Agartala is an ornament to the Capital and should be fostered with care. It has done good work in the past and His Highness trusts it will continue to do so. No less than 26,139 outdoor and 412 indoor patients were treated there, out of which 17 died and 22 were under treatment at the close of the year, and the rest were discharged, cured or otherwise. These results are certainly satisfactory and reflect credit on the medical department. Number of outdoor patients in the outlying dispensaries increased from 65,334 to 70,188, which indicates increasing popularity of the dispensaries.

Total expenditure on this department was Rs. 42,107 against Rs. 46,593 of the previous year.

Education. His Highness has noted with satisfaction the improvement both in number of students and daily attendance, though the number of schools remained practically stationary. But the number on the roll of the High School at Sadar shows a falling off. This should be looked into.

As regards primary education, His Highness notes that the number of schools has been stationary while it was expected that this branch of education should have been expanded from year to year. It is also to be noted that the education of girls is still not what it ought to be, there being only 25 mixed schools and 8 Patsalas exclusively for girls.

It is gratifying that the number of Kuki students has increased from 38 to 71.

His Highness regrets that the Woodburn Artisan School at Sadar has not attracted a sufficient number of students. Its cause should be specifically enquired into and reported.

The education of the Raj Kumars and Thakurs, for whom there are now two institutions *viz.*, the Rajkumar Boarding Institution and the Thakur Boarding Institution, is a matter of vital importance to the State. During the year under review about Rs. 14,000 was spent on it; but His Highness regrets to learn that they have not been as useful as

they might be and would like to have a scheme prepared for his consideration as soon as possible.

The total educational expenditure was Rs. 56,923 against Rs. 53,244 of the previous year including the cost of the Rajkumar and Thakur boarding institutions.

His Highness desires that education of his people should be improved from year to year under a carefully conceived and well regulated system and expects a special report on this subject from the Dewan.

Zemindaries. The administration of the zemindaries will form the subject of a separate resolution on the Manager's report. It need only be noted here that in point of expansion of revenue and actual collection the year's results have been satisfactory. The gross current demand of the year was Rs. 8,00,834 and collections Rs. 9,07,982 against Rs. 7,83,473 and Rs. 8,90,437 in 1317 and Rs. 7,49,311 in 1316.

Miscellaneous. The four printing presses at Saddar seem to be too many. It should be seen whether we cannot amalgamate them.

Tours of Divisional Officers. It does not appear to His Highness that the Divisional Officers moved about sufficiently. The figures for Khowai, Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Kailashahar, are very unsatisfactory. So also the figure against Superintendent of Police, who cannot possibly do real good work without being more active. His Highness would urge the Dewan to impress upon all the Executive Officers the necessity of more extended touring and inspection.

The minimum touring for none of the officers should be less than 90 days.

His Highness regrets the delay in the submission of this report which was received on the 1st September. The Dewan has noted in his forwarding letter that the delay is due to non-receipt of Manager's report, but His Highness is unable to accept his explanation as it was not necessary to detain the State report for the Chakla report, and it is to be noted that a number of returns concerning the Dewan's office were not ready even when the Manager's figures were received.

His Highness notes that the skeleton form prescribed by the Imperial Government does not relate to the Zemindaries at all. Manager has also pointed out that there is no report or returns prescribed by any authority for the Zemindaries. Manager, at his own instance, submitted a report and returns last year and is going to do so this year.

It is no doubt usual to incorporate the financial figures relating to the Zemindaries in the State Report but these figures might easily have been obtained in no time. In future the report must be submitted in time.

Copy of this resolution should be attached and circulated along with the Dewan's Report.

By Order of His Highness
B. K. BARMAN,
Private Secretary.

AGARTALA,
The 13th September 1909.

REPORT

ON

HIS HIGHNESS'S RESOLUTION,

DATED THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1909.

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TIPPERA STATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1318.

This Resolution has been issued over the signature of the Private Secretary to His Highness in English. The idea is a novel one. But as certain facts have not been correctly represented I consider it my duty to explain them by way of elucidation. I take them up para by para from the Resolution.

2. In para 4 of the Resolution His Highness has expressed regret for the dismissal of certain officers noted in para 21 of the Report. Their names are :—(1) Purna Chandra Ray. (2) Hara Kanta Ganguli. (3) Chandra Kanta Bose. (4) Nalini Mohan Roy. Babu Purna Chandra Ray was charged with bribery and causing wilful loss to the State in connection with a certain Bankar Mehal. The proceedings were submitted to His Highness shortly after the demise of the late Maharaja but they have not been since returned. The man used to take illegal gratification in the most daring manner under the protection of my predecessor's favour. Some of his own hand writing for advance of money came into my possession. They were shown to His Highness and to the Political Agent. I wanted to prosecute him but he absconded, as he had done once before while he was in charge of Bilonia. His Highness took a lenient view of the case ; and instead of signalising the beginning of his rule with the harshness of trying an old but dishonest officer His Highness simply dismissed him.

3. Babu Hara Kanta Ganguli styled Assistant Private Secretary had no concern with any office. He began his life here on Rs. 20 a month in 1300 T.E. and was drawing Rs. 200 at the time of dismissal. He used to look after the comforts of the late Highness. On the proceedings for the dismissal of Babu Purna Chandra Ray His Highness on his

own motion recorded on the 1st of Chaitra 1318 that the services of Hara Kanta were not required. He was accordingly dismissed.

4. The case of Babu Chandra Kanta Bose who was suspended on the 14th Falgun last has been described in the State Gazette of the 31st Sravan, 1319 (16th August 1909). He was a man of questionable morality. Both Purna Chandra Ray and Chandra Kanta Bose were implicated in the loss of Rs. [illegible]-13-6 in the Bankar Mehal of Shonai-Khaiajuri. This is mentioned in the order suspending Purna Chandra Ray dated 3rd Chaitra 1318 published in the Gazette of Chaitra last. The antecedents of these two officers have no relieving features. They were previously suspended and dismissed and they also received other kinds of punishments and one of them was about to be criminally prosecuted. Babu Nalini Mohan Roy left the services of the State as he got employment elsewhere.

5. The feelings of "pain and regret" evoked in the mind of His Highness relate, no doubt to the dismissal of the first three persons noted above. I have no desire to comment on the justice of His Highness's sentiments, but I can not help sympathising with them as they were evoked no doubt out of long association with the persons who had done service "excellent" in their own may.

6. Babu Jagat Chandra Sen resigned his post as divisional officer but was never dismissed. Both the Maharaja and Jagat Babu were maligned in a newspaper the editor of which was prosecuted at the instance and cost of the late Maharaja. It was in this connection that he resigned but he used to be paid by the Maharaja out of his own pocket. The then Minister Ramani Babu afterwards offered him the post of Sub-Manager, Feni, which he refused to accept. The Maharaja then employed him on work other than the Administration of the State *viz.*, management of Pertabgarh Mehal in Karimgunj, District Sylhet. He was recalled to service at the instance of the late Maharaja. This gentle man has been suspended under His Highness's order on a charge of bribery, the falsity of which was proved both before myself and the Khas Adalat Judge some time before the Resolution was drawn up. It is not understood how the writer of the Resolution alleges that the matter is still under enquiry.

7. In para 6 of the Resolution the writer talks of "confusion of figures". It is not understood what is really meant. The figures for all the Zamindaries have hitherto been totalled and shown in the Reports. The same practice has been adopted this year.

8. The Nij Tahabil account has been touched upon in para 7 of the Resolution. The figures for 1317 were manipulated at the time of Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur possibly to show that His Highness's personal expenditure was small. The figures put down this year show the actual amount contributed both by the Zamindaries and the State, although there was no budget for it in the latter. The sum of Rs. 4,778 drawn less by His Highness in 1318 relates only to Chakla.

9. The writer of the Resolution has overlooked the explanation given in para 103 of the Report regarding the liabilities of the State liquidated by me. In this connection it is necessary to give His Highness an idea of the financial condition of the State when I joined service in December 1908. Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur left barely Rs. 1,000 in the General Treasury with bills for Rs. 41,449 pending payment. By the middle of January 1909 the Raja of Manipur visited Agartala and it cost us about Rs. 50,000 of which Rs. 42,299 has been paid and the rest is pending adjustment. It will appear from para 103 that during my management of the State over Rs. 1,33,724 has been paid towards the liabilities of the State, besides the bills pending from the time of Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur. I also managed to lay by Rs. 2,44,557 at the end of the year. The collection and expenditure during the first four months of 1319 as compared with those of 5 previous years are shown on the margin. The balance in the General Treasury on the last day of Sravan as compared with those of previous 5 years is also noted on the margin.

Collection.		Expenditure.
1319.	1,89,809.	3,18,294.
1318.	1,40,491.	2,25,957.
1317.	1,22,144.	2,27,331.
1316.	1,30,839.	2,83,201.
1315.	1,30,443.	2,06,134.
1314.	1,60,615.	2,71,731.

Balance at the Treasury.	
1319 ...	76,000.
1318 ..	1,000.
1317 .	5,000.
1316 ..	9,000.
1315 .	2,000.
1314 ..	1,000.

10. The subject of education has been dealt with in para 7 of the Resolution. In the remarks of Government on the Administration Report for 1904-5 it was noted "it seems very doubtful whether the State officials exercise a sufficiently close control by way of inspection". To remove this defect, provision for an Inspector was made in the budget for 1319; but His Highness inspite of my protest disapproved of the creation of a new post. It was in my contemplation to have the schools of the State inspected by a responsible officer and to devise schemes both for their expansion and improvement. I would suggest to His Highness to reconsider the matter.

11. Towards the end of the Resolution the writer has attempted to exonerate the Manager from the obligation of submitting returns and report for the management of the Zemindaries and to accredit him with the originality of submitting report and returns since last year. His Highness has not accepted my explanation for the delay in preparing the Administration Report due to non-receipt of Manager's returns. His Highness has remarked that some of my returns were not ready even when the Manager's returns arrived. In this connection I will state certain facts and leave His Highness to judge for himself and ascertain how far these statements are correct.

12. Paras 96 to 104 of the Administration Report for 1314, paras 53 to 60 of the Report for 1315, paras 103 to 107 of the Report for 1316 and lastly paras 99 to 107 of the Report for 1317 deal with the management of His Highness's Zemindaries in Chakia Roshnabad. The facts contained in these paras must have been furnished from the Chakla office. Again during the time of Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur, the

manager was informed in this office letter No. [illegible], dated the 18th Chaitra 1317, what returns and statements he should submit in conformity with the "skeleton form of the Annual Administration Report" prescribed by Government. These instructions were followed by the Manager in 1317 and he was asked to follow them for 1318. If under these circumstances he claims the originality of submitting the returns for Chakla I would not grudge him the credit for it.

13. For the first time in 1900-01 the accounts of Chakla Roshnabad were included in the financial statement of the Administration Report of the State. In this connection Government endorsed the remarks of the Political Agent "that an annual report of the general management of the Estate is desirable and that the Raja will do well to give effect to it." Since then the Darbar has not demurred in incorporating a summary of Chakla Report in the Administration Report of the State. If His Highness desires, the experiment of omitting the Chakla report may be tried next year.

14. It is noted in the Resolution that some returns of my office were not ready even when the Manager's figures arrived. My assistant Babu Asita Chandra Chaudhuri reports that the financial statement was not ready as it conld not be drawn up without Manager's figures. The small statement of settlement work given on page 9 of the Report was revised by Asita Babu who was entrusted with the task of rewriting paras 27 to 33 on the suspension of Babu Jagat Chandra Sen under His Highness's order. Except as noted above the remarks that a number of my returns were not ready when the Manager's figures arrived, have no foundation. It is noteworthy that His Highness has taken no notice of the unusual delay made by the Manager in submitting his returns. I may add that he was hanging about at and near Agartala for reasons best known to him when the Administration Report was in course of preparation. Some of his figures being incorrect, he was requested to correct them, but he paid no attention till the 15th Bhadra *i.e.* the very day the Report came out of the Press.

15. The following points have been noted against the police, for which explanation is submitted against each.

(1) Insufficieney of Superintendent's tour.
(2) Increase of crime.
(3) Low percentage of conviction.
(4) High percentage of departmental punishment.

Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the State Treasury before I joined the police officers used to be very irregularly paid. They were advised to be sparing in their expenditure. For these reasons it is not at all surprising that the Superintendent of Police felt no incentive for muffasil inspection. Besides the minimum number of days for tour in a year was fixed in a conference of the divisional officers in March before last at 60 while the Superintendent was out for 63 days.

The increase in crime is due to increase in population and improved system of reporting now adopted.

The total number of offences since 1314 is: 1314–409, 1315–492, 1316–595, 1317–596. This will indicate that there is a steady tendency towards increase.

The low percentage of convictions has been explained in the Report. The Superintendent has no explanation other than what has already been furnished in paras 42 and 50 of the Report.

As regards the large number of departmental punishment noticed in the Resolution, the Superintendent has explained that with no police barrack for the constabulary, it is not possible to keep the police force under discipline. When the barrack that has been sanctioned lately is constructed, the police force will be housed in it, and it will be possible to enforce stricter order and discipline among the force.

16. The remarks of His Highness regarding the insufficiency of tours and other matters are receiving my attention. The chief medical officer made no muffasil inspection in 1318. This escaped my notice in the Report and that of His Highness in the Resolution. I will however prescribe certain rules for that officer as well.

A. C. GUPTA,
Dewan, H. H. Hill Tippera.

30th Bhadra, 1319 T. E.

Ordered that a copy of this explanation will be attached to His Highness's Resolution.

A. C. GUPTA.
30-5-19.

To

His Highness The Bisama-Samara-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya

PANCHA-SRIJUKTA RAJA

BIRENDRA KISHORE DEV BARMAN

MANIKYA BAHADUR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the General Administration of your Highness's territory including the Zamindaries in British India appertaining thereto and held therewith, for the year 1318 T. E. corresponding to the year ending 13th April 1909.

2. For nearly 8 months of the year the Administration was in the hands of the late Minister Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur. On his retirement the charge devolved upon me.

3. The delay in submitting the report was due to the non-receipt of the report from the Manager of Chakla Roshnabad who after repeated reminders submitted a note and some statistics on the 26th Sravan corresponding to the 11th August 1909, but in incomplete condition. His final report has not yet reached my office although it was promised in his letter that it would soon follow. This report has been drawn up as best it could be with the available materials.

I have the honour to be,
YOUR HIGHNESS'S
Most humble and obedient servant,

Dated, Agartala,
The 15th Bhadra, 1319 T.E.

ANNADA CHARAN GUPTA.
Dewan.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE TIPPERA STATE

FOR

1318 T. E. (1908-09)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State—4,086 sq. miles.

Population—(Census, 1901)—1,73,325.

Gross Revenue (based on the average of the past five years):—

(*a*) State ... ... Rs. 8,05,992

(*b*) Zemindaries ... ... Rs. 8,70,715

Tribute—Nil.

Ruler of the State—His Highness The Bisama-Samara-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha-Srijukta Raja Birendrakishore Dev Barman Manikya Bahadur. *Age*—26 years. *Caste*—Kshatriya (of the Lunar race). Succeeded his father Raja Radhakishore Dev Barman Manikya Bahadur, 29th Falgoon 1318 T.E.=13th March 1909, on his demise on the 28th of Falgoon 1318 T. E.=12th March 1909.

Heir—Not yet nominated. Has a male issue, Sri-la-Srijukta Bikramkishore Dev Barman.

The Tippera House has marriage alliances with the Nepal, Dholpur and the Manipur Families.

The year under report has been quite an eventful one for the State.

Principal events.

2. On 3rd Bhadra=19th August a male issue was born to His Highness the Jubraj Goswami Bahadur by his junior Rani,—an event which filled all with joy, the more so, as two previous issues by the senior Rani died soon after their birth.

3. His Highness the late Maharaja Radhakishore Manikya Bahadur who had a religious turn of mind was for some time devoting himself to pilgrimage. On 29th Asvin=15th October a visit was paid to the shrine at Kamakhya. After returning from Kamakhya His Highness was contemplating a visit to Kasi (Benares), Prayag (Allahabad) and other important places.

4. On 2nd Magh=15th January His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur paid a visit to this State. The occasion was one of universal rejoicing. The Manipur House has been related to the Tippera Family

by marriage from a very long time, but this was the first occasion when the Heads of both the Houses met one another as relatives. On this occasion the Taluqdars of Nurnagar, the most important section of the tenure-holders in Roshnabad, were invited and they all attended the Darbar held in honour of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur.

5. After His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur had left His Highness the late Maharaja started on his much desired pilgrimage to Benares and other places from which, alas! he was not to return. He was destined to end his days at the holy place of Benares and on the 28th Falgoon = 12th March, 1909, His Highness breathed his last in the Nandeswar Koti of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares where he had been putting up as the guest of the Maharaja. It is very sad to mention that the death was due to a motor-car accident.

6. The event evoked wide-spread sympathy as evidenced in the numerous sincere condolences that came from the Government and its many high officials, Ruling Chiefs, Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, Zemindars and other important personages. All of them bore high testimony to the liberal-mindedness, cotholicity and breadth of views of His late Highness and lamented his untimely death. As a mark of respect the Government offices at Comilla were closed and the offices both within and without the State suspended all business till the Sradh ceremony was over. The Sradh ceremony was duly performed to which Pandits were as usual invited. And in addition to "Kángáli Bhojan," alms were given to the poor.

7. According to the immemorial Kulachar custom His Highness the Jubraj Birendrakishore Deb Barman Bahadur by a Proclamation dated the 29th Falgoon = 13th March 1909 assumed charge of the Raj.

8. The Political Agent and the Divisional Commissioner personally came to see His Highness on his sad bereavement and both of them evinced much interest and concern for His Highness the young Raja. A deputation from the Dholpur State and some members of the Nepal family also came to see His Highness and express their condolence.

9. Kumar Samarendra Chandra Deb Barman, a half brother of the late Raja, who as Maharaja Beer Chandra Manikya's Bara-Thakur claimed the Jubrajship on the accession of late Radhakishore Manikya again moved the Government for his recognition as Raja on the demise of Radhakishore Manikya against the present Raja Birendra Kishore Deb Barman who was late Raja Radhakishore Manikya's Jubraj. His representation has, as it was to be anticipated, been rejected by Government who by their letter communicated through the Political Agent have recognised Jubraj Birendra Kishore Deb Barman as Raja in succession to his father the late Raja Radha Kishore Manikya Bahadur. This decision of the Paramount Power has set a long-disputed question at rest and it is to be expected that no further dispute will arise in the future in matters relating to succession to the Gadi.

The late Ruler.

10. The reign of Raja Radhakishore Manikya Bahadur, though comparatively short, has been one of steady progress in all directions and it will not be out of place to give here a short account of the State when he came to the Gadi and when he left it.

Radhakishore Manikya succeeded his father Beer Chandra Manikya Bahadur towards the end of the Tippera Era 1306 = 1896-97, and he has been succeeded by his son Birendrakishore Manikya towards the close of 1318 T.E. just a little over 12 years after.

During this period the gross revenue of the State (excluding the Zemindaries) increased from Rs. 4,74,468 to Rs. 10,08,536. Land revenue has been placed on a sound basis, the whole State having been surveyed and settled. Mehals held in *ijara* by members of the Raj family and influential courtiers were resumed. In the Zemindaries the cadastral survey work which was begun before his time was finished. Besides the preparation of the valuable record of rights the operations resulted in an increase of Rs. 91,659 in the gross rental of the Estate as it rose from Rs. 5,84,189 to Rs. 6,75,848 on the conclusion of the settlement.

Communications improved in that there are 125 miles of roads against 48 miles in 1306. In place of only one post office at the capital, Agartala, there are now 10 offices and there have been two telegraph offices in the State where there was none before his time and special arrangements have been made with the Imperial Postal Department for the opening of post offices at almost every centre of trade and population.

The police and the judiciary have been improved. In place of hereditary appointments the test of merit and education has been substituted and a graded system of pay introduced which has attracted duly qualified men from outside the State.

No branch of the Administration had His Highness's greater attention than the Education and the Medical Departments and nowhere was his munificence so liberally bestowed. The Victoria Memorial Hospital erected in memory of the late Queen-Empress was an institution in which he took a personal interest. In place of 9 dispensaries in 1306 T. E. there were 13 in 1318 T.E. and medical aid throughout the State was free. And within the Zemindaries 5 charitable dispensaries were established and maintained. Next to the healing art spread of education was the idea nearest to his heart. In addition to the High School and the numerous primary schools for boys, girls' schools at different places, a sanskrit tol and an artisan school at the Sadar were established. Special scholarships and stipends were founded to help indigent students, subjects of the State, for prosecution of study. Boarding Schools for the Thakur boys and the Kumars of the Raj family will remain living examples of His Highness's solicitude for the education of the nobles of the State and the scions of the Raj family. A first grade college for sometime found a share of his munificence. Gifts of books and scientific instruments and assistance in various other ways in aid of educational institutions have been quite numerous. Education like medical aid has been given free.

The question of exploring and examining the mineral resources of the State also engaged His Highness's attention for a long time. But it took no definite shape till the services of Mr. P. N. Bose, late Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Department of the Government of India, were secured for the work. He is expected to begin his prospective work in November next.

No scheme of reform or improvement can be perfected, or can have any degree of stability if that is not based on the firm footing of continued internal peace and being keenly alive to the importance of the subject His Highness was anxious to place the question of succession in the family on a sound and satisfactory basis; and it is gratifying to note that the Paramount Power accorded its approval to His Highness's proposal which has since been embodied in a Sanad. In delivering this Sanad His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Andrew Fraser, expressed the hope in which His Highness the late Maharaja also joined, that succession disputes and family feuds would henceforward be things of the past.

Administrative changes.

11. Towards the end of the year under report—12th Agrahayan—the Minister Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur who had the unique distinction of having occupied the post twice before retired and Babu Annada Charan Gupta, B. A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Provincial Civil Service E. B. &. Assam was selected by His late Highness to succeed him, his services having been lent by Government under the Foreign Service Regulations. Babu Annada Charan Gupta joined his new post on the 25th Agrahayan. He is now styled "The Chief Officer" of the State.

Amatya Shava.

12. Soon after the Chief Officer had joined His Highness the late Maharaja constituted a Durbar Council, on the lines of advisory councils, with a view to give the Jubraj Bahadur an insight into the working of the Administration by associating him with the Council together with certain other members in and out of the Administration. The Council which is called the Amatya Shava has continued to work since.

General Administration.

13. The control of the Administration, as before, lies with the Chief Officer assisted by Heads of Departments. The State consisted of seven divisions but during the latter part of the year some portions of the Bilonia division which could not be efficiently managed from there, were made into a sub-division of Bilonia and placed under an Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Collector. The work there having justified the opening of a separate and independent office, since the beginning of the current year a separate divisional office has been opened at Sabrum. It is expected that the existence of an office and presence of a whole-time officer will attract people and help the work of reclamation and the opening out of the country. Each of the above divisions is managed by an officer who is styled Divisional Officer and who performs the combined duties of a Magistrate, Collector, Munsiff and Registrar of deeds. In all matters except judicial these officers are directly subordinate to the Chief Officer. In judicial matters they are subordinate to the Khas Adalat, the chief judicial tribunal of the State.

Each of the divisions again is parcelled out into adequate number of Tehsils and Police Thanas.

Law Courts.

14. During the year an important change was introduced into the constitution of the courts. Hitherto there were three Courts :—

(i) The original Civil and Criminal Court at the headquarter station of every division.

(ii) The Appellate Court at the Sadar, corresponding to the District Court in a British District in Bengal, and exercising appellate jurisdiction over the divisional courts and original jurisdiction in sessions and other cases.

(iii) The Khas Appellate Court, being the court of final appeal and the highest judicial court in the State.

The new constitution abolished the intermediate court and amalgamated it with the Khas Appellate Court. The Khas Appellate Court is now called the Khas Adalat and has two sides—the original and the appellate sides. The original side tries the sessions and certain class of special cases. This change has done away with second appeals in certain class of petty cases which was an evil and needed remedy.

Certain new schemes.

15. During the close of the year the Chief Officer, under instructions from His late Highness, directed his attention to the re-organisation of the Police and the Military Departments and to certain other Important schemes of reform. Since the beginning of the current year some of the shemes have been partially given effect to. These matters however relate to the current year and will properly come in for discussion in the next Administration Report, but a short notice of the schemes may not be out of place here.

(1) Military Department :— It has been thought advisable to concentrate at the Sadar the several detachments now posted at mofussil and place them on a more efficient footing under a properly trained commander.

(2) Police :—The number of police thanas has been reduced and the tehsil officers have been entrusted with certain police powers similar to those of the president of panchayets in village unions in Bengal. The tehsil offices being posted at every important centre of population the tehsildar will be able to render first help in all cases and will be a reliable reporting agency under the control of the Administration. With this view the chaukidars have been placed under the control of the tehsildars. The functions of the Inspector of Police and Inspector of Tehsils have been combined in one and the same person—his designation being Circle Officer instead of Inspector. This officer will now supervise the works of both the police and the tehsil staff. The strength and emoluments of this class of officers will be increased. Some such change is necessary as the jungly nature of the country, want of communications, and the sparseness of the population make the police work rather difficult of management with the staff that is otherwise sufficient.

(3) At the Sadar division judicial and executive duties which were entrusted to different persons have been combined in one and the same officer, as in the mofussil divisions. The officer is styled the Sadar Divisional Officer. He is assisted in the work by several assistants. The registration work continues to be performed, as before, by a separate officer who is a Thakur.

16. The Sansar or the Household Department is managed separately by an officer who in important matters has to consult the Chief Officer and take his instructions.

Sansar.

After the accession of the new Raja the Sansar Department has been placed in charge of his brother Kumar Brajendra Kishore Dev Barman. He has introduced a few important changes in the Sansar Administration which if faithfully worked out will be fruitful of beneficial results :—

(1) Maintenance to the members of the Raj family and the Thakurs which used to be paid partly in cash and partly in kind has been converted into fixed monthly stipends having due regard to the rank and position of the recipient.

(2) The Sansar Department has been relieved of much extraneous work—e. g.

(i) The management of the Stable and the Pilkhana is to be placed under a veterinary officer.

(ii) The supervision of the education of the Thakur boys who have gone abroad has been transferred to the Education Department to which it properly appertains.

(iii) The Sansar medical work has been amalgamated with that of the Medical Department of the State.

(iv) The "Debarchan" branch of the Sansar is to be placed under an officer acquainted with the details of the work and with power to look to the proper use of the "Debattar" properties by the *Pujaris* and the *Mohantas* &c.

(v) The Palace Superintendent's office has been placed under the Administration Department and strengthened.

17. A. H. Clayton, Esqr., I. C. S., was the Political Agent during the year. It is gratifying to note that he continues to take a kind interest in the welfare of the State and has helped the State officers with advice whenever sought for. During the year he visited the Sadar several times and the Sonamura and the Bilonia Divisions and the Bisalgar, Jatrapur and Puran-Rajbari Thanas once each. These visits are of immense value to the State and the State officials.

Political.

18. The Commissioner of the Division, F. N. Fischer, Esqr., I. C. S., paid a visit to Agartala after the death of the late Maharaja.

19. The Party of the Trigonometrical Survey of India who began their operations within the State in 1906 worked in the year in the northern parts of the State. Their work has not been finished yet. They will come again next winter. During the work of examination of the common boundary line an officer of the State was deputed to work with the survey party.

20. The Chief Officer joined his post on the 25th Agrahayan and shortly after that he went on a tour of inspection to Kailashar and Laharpur. He was contemplating going out on an extended tour through all the divisions and certain principal centres of tehsil, in which the Jubraj Bahadur also expressed an willingness to join, but the sudden demise of the late Maharaja and the important works connected therwith changed all plans of work and he had to go to Comilla, Chittagong and Dacca. Altogether

The Chief Officer's movements.

he was out for 22 days. Before him the late Minister Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur visited the Kailashar, Sonamura and Udaipur divisions and inspected the offices. He was out for 48 days.

21. The follwing changes in the *personnel* of officers may be noticed :—

Change of Officers.

1. Babu Purna Chandra Ray, M. A., who was Revenue Superintendent and in charge of the Revenue Department of the Administration was during the first part of the year under report transferred to the post of the Private Secretary and placed also in charge of the Sansar Department. But certain serious charges against him having come to light his services have been dispensed with.

2. Babu Chandra Kanta Bose, Sadar Collector,—services dispensed with under the same charge with Purna Babu.

3. Babu Hara Kanta Ganguli, Assistant Private Secretary—post abolished during the new regime as being unnecessary.

4. Babu Nalini Mohan Ray, B. A., Auditor, went on leave to join service under a zemindar and has not returned after leave.

5. Rai Jagat Chandra Sen Bahadur, B. A.—an old officer who left service some time before has been re-appointed and placed in charge of some of the departments of the Administration.

CHAPTER II.—LAND ADMINISTRATION.

22. The total area of the State has been roughly classified as follows :—

Area

1. Forest (not available for cultivation)—2,916 sq. miles
2. Area culturable— 1,170 sq. miles.

The area covered by taluqs and khas mehals was 304·16 sq. miles against 293 sq. miles in the preceding year. This is yet a small portion of the area that may be available for cultivation.

23. The current revenue demand from the taluqs amounted to Rs. 67,316 against Rs. 60,913 of the previous year and that from khas mehals Rs. 2,14,621 against Rs. 1,98,234. The income from bazars was Rs. 5,511 against Rs. 5,589. The cesses amounted to Rs. 16,918 against Rs. 15,463.

Demand

The total current demand for the whole State was Rs. 3,04,366 against Rs. 2,80,199. The increase is due to new settlements as well as re-settlements. The arrear demand up to the close of the previous year amounted to Rs 2,48,964, thus giving Rs. 5,53,330 as the total land revenue demand for the State on all accounts.

24. The total collections amounted to Rs. 2,86,828 against Rs. 2,55,385 in the previous year ; of this Rs. 2,30,796 represents current collections and Rs. 56,032 represents arrear collections. A great portion of the arrear demand has been found to be irrecoverable and will have to be written off.

Collection.

The percentage of collections of the current demand made in taluqs was 94·6 and in khas mehals (including bazars) was 70·2. Considering the state of the *tauji* this latter figure would appear to be rather low, and the explanation is that the current demand also contains amounts that will have to be written off.

Coercive measures.

25. In the matter of realisation of arrears, the certificate procedure in the case of the khas mehals and of other public demands, and the sun-set regulation in the case of the kayemi taluqs are resorted to. Under the certificate procedure distraint and attachment are allowed before judgment. The sun-set regulation empowers the Revenue Department to accept payment before sale in special cases on payment of a penalty. These measures have been found to work satisfactorily.

During the year only four kayemi taluqs were sold under the sun-set regulation—1 in the Kailashar, 2 in the Dharmanagar and 1 in the Bilonia division.

Survey.

26. The following table shows the result of the survey work done during the year. The survey of most of the taluqui lands included in the year's programme could not be undertaken as the taluqdars did not deposit the cost necessary in proper time.

Names of Divisions.	Quantity of lands in *drones* surveyed in 1318. T. E.			Quantity of lands in *drones* surveyed in 1317. T. E.			REMARKS.
	Taluki land.	Khas mehal land.	Total.	Taluki land.	Khas mehal land.	Total.	
1. Sadar Division ...	339	859	1,198	593	644	1,237	
2. Sonamura " ...	91	230	321	165	140	305	
3. Kailashar " ...	—	88	88	429	231	660	
4. Bilonia " ...	26	1,828	1,854	—	1,321	1,321	
5. Dharmanagar " ...	—	181	181	405	428	833	
6. Khowai " ...	28	30	58	—	128	128	
7. Udaipur " ...	104	1,107	1,211	180	306	486	
TOTAL " ...	588	4,323	4,911	1,772	3,198	4,970	

27. Details of settlement work will be known from the sub-joined table :—

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	1318 T. E.		1317 T. E.		REMARKS
	Area in *drones*.	*Jama* in whole rupees.	Area in *drones*.	*Jama* in whole rupees.	
1. Permanent *taluki* settlements of cultivated lands ...	3	32	39	42	
2. Permanent settlements of unsettled *dilasha taluki* lands	0	0	20	118	
3. Permanent *taluki* settlements of waste lands	2,852	13,955	2,310	11,281	
4. *Jotedari* re-settlements of cultivated lands	2,583	48,823	1,419	22,931	
5. *Jotedari* settlements of waste lands	480	2,797	1,020	7,423	
TOTAL ...	5,918	65,607	4,799	41,795	

28. During the year one permanent settlement of cultivated lands was granted by His late Highness as a case of favour. This was a small taksisi taluq bought in by the State in auction for arrears of rent and then made over to the owner who was an old personal servant in the palace as a kayemi taluq.

Permanent settlement of cultivated lands.

29. The result of permanent settlement of waste lands as given in the statement above may be said to be satisfactory. The settlement-holders are all men of position and capital and consequently there is hope of the settlements being successful in the end. The rates secured range from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 8 per drone of tila lands and Rs. 4 to Rs. 13 per drone of plain lands.

Permanent settlement of waste lands.

30. Under this head a net increase of Rs. 16,183 has been obtained against Rs. 6,331 in the year before. The average rate of *jama* per *kani* secured was Rs. 1-3-0 against Rs. 1-1 and annas 14 of the previous two years. Re-settlements generally are made amicably and with the consent of the tenants.

Re-settlement of jote lands and rate per *kani*.

31. The average rate of *jama* per *kani* obtained was 5 annas 9 pies against annas 7 in the previous two years. The maximum rate per *kani* was Rs. 2. and the minimum rate annas 2 against Rs. 2-8 and annas 4 respectively in the previous year. Lands now settled are generally situated in the interior.

Jotedari settlement of waste lands.

32. The total expenditure incurred in the survey and settlement work of the khas mahal lands was Rs. 7,046 against Rs. 8,645 of the previous year—the average cost per *kani* ranging from 9 pies to 1 anna 6 pies for survey and from 3 pies to 1 anna 6 pies for settlement.

Cost of survey and settlement.

33. *Tuccavi* advances are generally made to the hill-people to encourage them to take to plough cultivation giving up *jhooming*. (*Vide Chap. IV—Agriculture.*)

Tuccavi.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation.

34. The Bill for the reorganisation of the courts which, as mentioned in the last report, was before His Highness received his assent during the year under report. A very important change has been effected by this measure. The intermediate court of appeal has been abolished. (*Vide para 14 ante.*)

The following two Bills also were passed :—

(I) Leave and allowance rules.

(II) Arms rules.

These two Bills amended and consolidated the rules existing on the subjects.

Appendix I gives a list of the principal Laws and Regulations in force.

II. Military.

35. There was one regiment of 256 officers and men, devided into two companies, against 278 officers and men in the previous year. Colonel Thakur Mahim Chandra Deb Barman continued to be in charge of the force. Of this number 70 officers and men were stationed at some of the mofussil centres and the rest were at the Sadar. They are generally used for guard duty at the Palace, jails and treasuries. The men are armed with snider rifles and also muzzle-loading guns.

36. Owing to old age, illness and other causes there was a large number of vacancies during the year, but all these were not filled up.

37. The total cost including pay and equipment &c. was Rs 28,044 against Rs 28,185 in the previous year.

III. Police.

38. The entire Police strength consisted of 237 officers and men against 233 in the previous year. The men are generally armed with *lathis*. In emergencies they are allowed to use guns. The police strength has the ratio of 1 to every 731 of the population and 17·1 sq. miles of the area. As mentioned in

The Police force.

previous years the latter ratio is more apparent than real. Only a small portion of the whole area (4086 sq. miles) of the State being inhabited.

39. Babu Joges Chandra Dutt, B. A., who on passing out of the Training School at Dacca was appointed Assistant Superintendent and placed in charge of the force, was afterwards promoted to be the Superintendent of the State Police

40. The total cost of the department was Rs 26,186 against Rs23,762 of the previous year.

41. The chaukidars are paid cash wages from the State and do not hold any service tenure nor enjoy any other special privilege except that they get their kit free from the State. The constables also are now allowed free use of their kit. Hitherto a monthly deduction used to be made from their pay, but this has been discontinued.

Police work.

42. Appendices IV and V show the working of the Police during the year. It will be seen that during the year there was an increase of crime being 711 against 595 of the previous year, but the number of accused involved did not increase appreciably being 551 against 494. The percentage of convictions to the number arrested and sent up for trial fell down. This the Superintendent explains is due to a few cases of unlawful assembly and grievous hurt having been allowed to be compounded between the parties and a certain amount of want of supervision on the part of the Inspectors.

43. The population of the State consists generally of peasant proprietors; and there are only a few large landowners. Consequently serious rioting cases are few within the State proper. But disturbances are now and then created by the people on the British border chiefly in connection with the working of the forest regulations. The border people hold lands in the State and carry on various transactions, chiefly in cotton and *til*. From police point of view their criminality should also be considered along with that of the State in as much they are often found to smuggle out cotton and til, steal sal trees from the reserved forests and take away forest produce without permit. Taking all these facts into consideration the present number of officers and men though not large yet their work may be said to be going on tolerably well.

Rewards and Punishments.

44. During the year a large number of policemen came in for departmental punishment (Appendix III)—the causes generally were neglect of duty, in one case disobedience and in another submission of a false report.

45. No member of the State police received any reward, but a reward of Rs. 50 was given to two constables of the British police of Tippera for the arrest of an absconder in a theft case of Sonamura.

IV. Justice

Courts.

46. In the year under report there were altogether 12 Courts of justice in the State, exercising both civil and criminal jurisdictions *viz*, the Khas Adalat and 11 lower courts of original jurisdiction only. Of these 11 Courts 2 were at the

Sadar, 2 (including the additional courts) at each of the headquarter stations of Kailashar, Sonamura and Bilonia and 1 at the headquarter of each of the other three divisions—Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Khowai. The additional courts were placed each under an Assistant Magistrate and Munsiff to facilitate disposal of cases.

Khas Adalat.

47. The Khas Adalat is the highest tribunal in the land. In its original side it tries sessions cases and all civil suits of high value and certificate and probate cases. In its appellate side it hears all civil and criminal appeals from the judgments and orders of the original courts.

The original lower courts.

48. The lower original courts are the courts of Magistrates and Munsiffs, who, according to their powers, are divided into three classes, *viz.* the Magistrates and Munsiffs of the first class, the Magistrates and Munsiffs of the second class and those of the third class.

Criminal cases.

49. With the balance at the close of the preceding year, the total number of criminal cases for disposal before the several original courts was 1309 against 1310 in the previous year, as shown in the following table :—

Description of offences.	1317 T.E.		1318 T.E.
Offences against the State and public tranquility	95.	...	107.
Offences against person	326.	...	301.
Offences against property	653.	...	604.
Other offences...	236.	...	297.
Total	1,310.	...	1,309.
Disposed of	1,185.	...	1,207.
Balance	125.	...	102.

Result of the cases.

50. The number of persons actually brought to trial within the year was 1124 against 1249 in the previous year. Of the former, 412 were arrested by police, 179 were brought up on warrants, 425 appeared on summons, 99 surrendered volantarily and 9 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates. With the number pending at the close of the preceding year the total number of persons for trial during the year under report was 1259 against 1331 of whom 251 were discharged without trial, 466 were acquitted, 406 convicted, 13 died or escaped, while 123 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the persons convicted, 141 were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, extending from less than a month to above 5 years, 261 to fine only and 4 were otherwise punished. The number actually tried was 872 against 859, and the percentage of conviction was 46·55 against 57·64 of the previous year. The decrease in the percentage of convictions, as the Judges of the Khas Adalat have remarked, is due to many of the cases being false.

Cases concerning British subjects.

51. Of the 1309 cases for disposal during the year, the number of cases in which British subjects were concerned was 335. The figures for the preceding year were respectively 1310 and 365. Of the 335 cases, 171 were cognizable and 164 non-cognizable. In 59 cases British subjects were

the complainants, in 153 they were the accused, and in 123 both the complainants and the accused were British subjects. So altogether there were 276 cases against British subjects. The number of persons actually brought to trial was 239 of whom 102 were convicted, 122 acquitted or discharged, 4 died or escaped and 11 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Extradition cases.

52. Under the Extradition Act applications were made to the Political Agency for the arrest and surrender of 54 persons of whom 30 were surrendered, 6 appeared of their own accord and 18 remained at large when the year closed. Of the 36 brought to trial 24 were convicted and 10 discharged or acquitted and 2 remained pending. Of 18 remaining at large one died of cholera, one surrendered since the close of the year, 8 are to be tried at a British Indian Court under a certificate granted by the Political Agent and one is no longer wanted.

Sessions cases.

53. There were altogether 6 cases for disposal before the Court of sessions (now original criminal side, Khash Adalat) all of which were disposed of before the end of the year. The number of persons involved in these cases was 12, of whom 9 were convicted and 3 acquitted. The cases were of the following descriptions :—

Murder	3
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	2
Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ...	1
Total... ...	6

Criminal appeals.

54. The number of criminal appeals before the Khas Adalat (appellate side) was 150. They were disposed of as follows :—

Rejected	40
Judgments of the lower courts confirmed ...	41
Do. Modified	21
Do. Reversed...	21
Further enquiry ordered	17
Pending	10
Total ...	150

It will thus be seen that the appeals were wholly or partially unsuccessful in 72·85 percent of the cases—a satisfactory result for the courts whose judgments or orders were appealed against.

Civil suits before the original courts.

55. With 332 civil suits pending from the preceding year and 1,478 new institutions, there were in all 1,810 suits before the original civil courts. Of these the number that remained pending at the close of the year was 374; the rest were dealt with as follows :—

Disposed of *exparte*	460
Admitted and compromised	178
Dismissed for want of prosecution ...	266
Otherwise disposed of	532
Total	1,436

The average time taken for the disposal of each case was 1 month and 28 days.

Nature and value of suits.

56. The total money value of the suits during the year was Rs. 89,755, which gives an average of about Rs. 60 per case. Of the 1,478 new institutions of the year, 282 related to landed property and 773 to money transactions, while 423 were other suits. The value of 255 suits could not be estimated in money; of the remainder, 1,079 were under Rs. 100; 128 above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500; 10 above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000; 4 above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5000; and 2 above Rs. 5,000.

Execution of decrees.

57. As shown in the Appendix XII, there were altogether 684 applications for execution of decrees, including 164 pending from the previous year. The total value of these cases was Rs. 80,919. The value of the 164 cases pending from the previous year was Rs. 30,739. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 473, the total value of which was Rs. 44,088. The number pending at the close of the year under report was 211, the value of which was Rs. 36,830.

Civil appeals.

58. There were 251 appeals for disposal before the Khas Adalat (appellate side), including 67 pending from the previous year. Of these 54 remained undisposed of at the close of the year and 197 were dealt with as follows :—

Decisions of the lower courts confirmed ...	122
Do. Do. reversed ...	50
Do. Do. amended ...	7
Cases remanded for trial	17
Compromised or otherwise disposed of ...	1
Total ...	197.

The total money-value of the appeals filed was Rs34,157 and the average time taken for the disposal of each appeal was 4 months 27 days.

Decrease in the average time taken for disposal of appeals.

59. Ordinarily the civil appeals are disposed of within three months from the time of their institutions. In the preceding year, when the Act of 1316 T. E. about the constitutions of courts was in force, the presence of 5 Judges of the Khas Appellate Court was necessary to form a quorum for the Full Bench; for want of such a quorum many old Full Bench references were left undisposed of at the end of that year (1317 T. E.). They were disposed of in the year under report. Hence the average time was 4 months 27 days. Compared with the average time (6 months and 18 days) taken by the Khas Appellate Court for the disposal of each appeal in the preceding year the result in the year under report may be said to be satisfactory.

60 Compared with the figures of the previous year, it would appear that in the year under report the number of civil suits increased by 195 (1478 against 1283). The increase is mainly in the number of money suits. The cause of this is not far to seek. The bulk of the debtor class are agriculturists. They reaped a good harvest in the year under report. This gave an opportunity to the creditors to sue for the debts in the year.

Increase in the instituton of civil suits.

61 There is a corresponding increase in the number of disposal of the civil suits. The increase is by 213 (1436 against [illegible]).

Increase in the disposal of civil suits.

62. Although the number of institutions of civil appeals has fallen by 31 (184 against 215), the number of their disposals has increased by 20. The total disposals of this class of cases in the Appellate and Khas Appellate Court in the previous year were 177, while in the year under report the disposals in the Khas Adalat of this class of cases are 197. Some of the officers presiding in the lower courts were vested with summary powers for trial of suits of a certain value This is the cause of the decrease in the number of appeals.

Decrease in the institution and increase in the disposal of civil appeals.

63. The number of original criminal cases has fallen by 28 (1184 against 1212) while the number of disposals has increased by 22 (1207 against 1185). There is a corresponding decrease in the number of criminal appeals and their disposal. The decrease is small and not attributable to any particular cause.

Decrease in the institution and increase in the disposal criminal cases

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V. Prisons.

64. There were 7 jails in the State, all at the headquarter station of each of the divisions. The total number of prisoners in the various jails at the end of the year was 47, the same number as in the previous year. The admissions during the year were 299 against 308 and the daily average 41·69 against 44·76, of the previous year. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. Only two deaths occurred, one from cholera at Kailashar and one from enlarged spleen at the Sadar.

65. The prisoners are generally employed in oil-mills, earthwork, gardening, basket-making and other bamboo and cane work. The total income of jail labour was Rs. 981 against Rs. 640 in the preceding year. The total cost, excepting the cost of guarding which is done by the Military force, was Rs. 5,709 against Rs. 5,863. The average cost per head per day being annas 6 against annas 5 and pies 10 of the previous year. Appendix XIV is the Jail Statement.

VI. Registration.

66. Appendices XV and XVI are the Registration Statements for the year. The registration work as mentioned in para 13 is done by the Divisional Officers except at the Sadar where there is a separate Registrar.

67. Altogether there were 6702 deeds for registration before the several Registrars. Of this number 59 were refused registration and 20 remained pending at the close of the year. The income from fees was Rs. 6,860 against Rs. 6,709 of the previous year. There is nothing noteworthy to record under this head

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VII. Municipality.

68. The Agartala Municipality is, as before, managed as a department of the State, almost the whole of the municipal expenditure being borne by the Administration and the work done by an officer of the State (the medical officer of the Administration) assisted by a staff of overseer, mohurer and a number of sweepers, mehters &c.

69. The work done by the Municipality consists of lighting and watering the streets and looking after the general cleanliness, water-supply and the conservaney of the town proper. Certain tanks are kept reserved for the supply of drinking water. During the year 20 tanks and ponds were under municipal supervision.

70. During the first two months and again in the last month of the year fever and cholera broke out in the town. Precautions were taken to check their spread. Only 10 cases proved fatal.

71. The cost of the Municipality was Rs. 6,857 against Rs. 6,096 of the previous year.

72. A new bill for the better working of the Municipality is now under consideration.

73. Appendix XVII gives the receipts and the expenditure of the Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Weather and crops.

74. The total rainfall of the year was 76·75 against 71·25 of the previous year and 85·22 the average of the past five years. During the first five months of the year, Baisak to Bhadra, the rainfall was normal, seasonable and well distributed. Consequently the *Aus* paddy, the cotton and the jute yielded a bumper crop. The jhoom also grew well. In Asvin and Kartic the rainfall was scanty. This on the one hand benefited the cotton crop, because heavy rain in Asvin

Rainfall.

Crops.

and Kartic often destroys the cotton in the pods; and on the other hand the want of rain prejudicially affected the *Aman* paddy and the *rabi* crop, especially the mustard. Their outturn was below the normal. The imposition of the export duty, it has been suggested, indirectly affected the cultivation of the jute and the mustard, and in so far the object of the Regulation of 1317 imposing the duty appears to have been fulfilled. The duty was imposed with a view to check the spread of jute and mustard cultivation as this was affecting the cultivation of rice in the interior.

On the whole the weather conditions were not unfavourable and the outturn of crop was satisfactory.

II. Condition of the people.

Prices.

75. The cotton market at the beginning was a little dull but it improved within a short time and the prices fetched rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per maund (seed cotton). This benefited the hill-people to a large extent. The income to the State from royalty on cotton has been unprecedented. The paddy and the rice market was also good; the price of rice varied from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8 a maund and that of paddy from annas 12 to Rs. 3. a maund.

Rains during the months of Asad, Sraban and Bhadra helped the export of forest produce by the rivers and the cherras, and the traders and the gatherers of forest produce had a good earning.

Labour and wages.

76. Rates of wages of common labourer ranged from 5 annas to 8 annas a day for males and 3 to 4 annas a day for females. Skilled labourers, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons &c. earned from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 a month. Labour within the State, however, are all imported. People from Noakhali and southern portions of the district of Tippera annually come during the seasons. For some time past up-country coolies are also coming.

Material condition.

77. The condition of the people both in the hills and in the plains was good. There was no distress in any part of the State. The collection of revenue was exceptionally good being 18 p. c. over the estimate. The excise revenue showed an improvement though the shops were less by 3. (Appendix XXI.)

Public health.

78. General health may also be said to be good. With the exception of the short-lived epidemics of cholera and fever at some parts of the Sadar, Sonamura and Kailashar divisions, there was no other serious disease.

III. Agriculture.

79. The Agricultural Department of the State is at present concerned principally with sericulture. There was only one farm—the Kasipur farm on the Dubda with its branch at Birendranagar.

80. The year, however, was not favourable to sericulture. Rains during the earlier part of the year considerably damaged the mulberry

plants while the long continued drought afterwards proved equally injurious.

81. Owing to the above causes there was an insufficiency of leaves during the year. It was therefore thought proper to rear only two crops of cocoons instead of four. This gave rest to the plantation and the result was that the Superintendent got a considerable quantity of seed cuttings to extend the area under mulberry. During the previous year there was mulberry in about 12 bighas, while at the close of the year under report the area increased to 20 bighas. During the winter irrigation became necessary and water had to be diverted from the adjoining stream. The effect of this was admirable and at the close of the year the plantation including the new area was in a thriving condition. Next season, it is hoped, sufficient quantity of leaves will be available.

82. Of the two crops of silkworm referred to above, one was reared in September—October and the other in January—February—both Bengal silk, the former being of *Bombyx croesi* and the latter of *Bombyx fortunatus*. The yield of the former was 8 maunds and of the latter 4 maunds of cocoons.

83. An experiment of *Bombyx croesi* during the winter was tried with the object of producing seed cocoons. But the experiment did not prove successful owing to the unusual severity of cold during the last winter. This experiment is worth repeating as the quality of cocoons produced here is much appreciated in the silk-growing districts of Bengal, and if seed cocoons can be produced here they will fetch a price at least double the price of ordinary cocoons.

84. The Thakur apprentice B. L. Deb has been assiduously learning the rearing of silkworm and the cultivation of mulberry.

85. The weaving department went on as before. To this have been added a Knitting and a Dying department both of which are appreciated by the apprentices. There were at the close of the year 7 apprentices working in these departments, of them 5 were Manipuris and 2 Bengalees.

86. The expenditure incurred on account of the farm was Rs. 5083 against Rs. 5294. The total expenditure of the department including the amount spent for the Birendranagar Farm and the Reserved Forest attached to it was Rs. 5580.

87. The Birendranagar Reserve Forest has continued in a good condition. No important fire was reported from the forests during the year, but unless jhooming be entirely prohibited within the area, there can be no safety of the forests from fire.

88. Tuccavi advances to hill people for adopting plough cultivation has continued to do good work. A considerable number of families have taken advantage of these advances and have materially improved their condition. The total amount advanced up to date to the several divisions is Rs. 8,865 and the total outstanding at the close of the year under report was Rs. 5,308.

IV. Immigration and Emigration.

89. During the year 870 families immigrated into and 653 families emigrated out of the State. This annual coming and going is not confined to any special class of people. People from the hills across the eastern boundary as well as from the plains in other directions come in generally in quest of fresh jhoom-land and to obtain new settlements of waste lands. Similarly a number of families go out every year who do not find the place quite to their liking or whom the climate does not suit.

V. Forest.

90. The forest area of the State is considerable and it has been roughly classified as follows :—

1. Reserved forest ... ... 20 sq. miles.
2. Unclassed open forest ... ... 3,861 " "

Of the latter there are portions which contain timber trees of certain specified classes and which can not be worked without special permits. And there are a few kinds of timber trees which are treated as reserved trees wherever found and can not be cut or removed without special permission. The Birendranagar Reserve Forest is looked after by the Agriculture Department *(Para. 87. ante)* In the Sonamura division a few plots of forest areas were surveyed with a view to make them reserved forests.

91. The open forests have been divided into lots or mehals. These mehals are generally let in farm under certain restrictions. The income from the forests including the Feni receipts was Rs. 2,76,034. As mentioned in the last report steps were taken to dispose of grown up Sal trees of the Sonamura and the Udaipur divisions. The demand was not great but on the whole a royalty of Rs. 23,567 was obtained from the export of Sal trees.

92. During the year the provisions of the Forest Regulation in regard to the export of the minor forest produce by the land route were extended to the Sonamura Division. The measure at first created opposition and led to rioting and other crimes by the people on the British border who were in some cases instigated to violence by the previous ijaradars and other interested persons. Towards the end of the year the difficulty was gradually subsiding and it is probable that it will soon pass away.

VI. Trade and Manufacture.

93. Trade within the State is mainly carried on by the river routes. The rains during the first half of the year was normal and helped the export trade, which consists chiefly of forest produce, cotton, jute, paddy, mats and baskets made from bamboos and canes. The import

trade of the State consists of cloths, salt, sugar, tobacco, pulses of various kinds, dry fish, brass utensils and other small things of daily use.

94. The manufacture consists of coarse cotton cloths which are made by the women of the hills and the Manipuris for their own use. There is, however, no trade in these articles. The other articles that are manufactured within the State and exported are baskets and mats made of bamboos and canes, and canoes dug out of the trunk of trees.

VII. Public Works.

95. The amount spent on public works, original and repair, was Rs. 81,385 against Rs. 1,39,856 of the previous year. Minor works at the Rajbari cost Rs. 22,464 against Rs. 17,220. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 4,796 against Rs. 5,044. The total expenditure of the department being Rs. 1,07,941 against Rs. 1,62,120 of the previous year.

96. The works worth noticing were :—

1. The Post and Telegraph office building at the Sadar was completed.

2. Two out of the four new buildings on the Rajbari were completed :—

(*a*) New Residence building.

(*b*) Jubaraj Bahadur's Baitakhana.

3. A new building for the stables at the Palace was begun.

4. The *Samadhi* Mandir of the late *Prabhu* was completed.

5. An extension to the residence building of Kumar Brojendra Kishore Dev Barman was nearly finished.

6. A few bridges on the Sonamura-Udaipur road and one bridge on the Ragna-Dharmanagar road.

7. A tank at the headquarter station of Bilonia.

8. A new track opened connecting the new office at Sabrum with the Leak's road near Samarendraganj.

9. Re-excavation of the Akhaura canal.

10. Seven masonry culverts on roads in the Agartala town.

Seven tanks were re-excavated at the expense of the State ; and 27 tanks were excavated at places by the people and they were encouraged to the work by the remission of nazarana.

VIII. Post Office.

97. During the year new offices were opened at the following two places :—

1. Kamalpur in Kailashar Division.

2. Kakraban in Udaipar Division.

The combined post and telegraph office at the capital has now got a substantial masonry building. This has been built by the State.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue.

Gross revenue.

98. The gross income of the State amounted to Rs. 10,08,536 against Rs. 8,03,958 of the previous year and Rs. 8,05,992 the average of the past five years. The budgeted income was Rs. 8,50,000, and the increase of Rs. 1,58,536 over the budget estimate is unprecedented in the history of the Administration of the State. There has been a small decrease of Rs. 1,805, under certain minor heads, but deducting the decrease from the increase a net increase of Rs. 2,04,578 over the last year's collections has been obtained. A comparative statement showing the receipts under different heads is sub-joined below.

Serial number.	Heads of Revenue.	1318 T.E.	1317 T.E.	As compared with 1317 T.E.		Remarks.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
1.	Land Revenue	2,86,586	2,55,385	31,201	—	
2.	Family Tax in the hills	39,021	36,253	2,768	—	
3.	Toll on forest-produce	2,72,972	2,24,657	48,315	—	
4.	Do. Do. on the Feni River	3,062	2,987	75	—	
5.	Tax on cotton and oil-seeds ...	1,86,038	1,28,923	57,115	—	
6.	Elephant & buffalo grazing Mehal	7,064	7,402	—	338	
7.	Reserved *Sal* trees	23,667	1,306	22,261	—	
8.	Royalty on elephants caught ...	8,981	—	8,981	—	
9.	Kazai Mehal	1,370	1,529	—	159	
10.	Excise	12,876	11,532	1,344	—	
11.	Stamps and Court-fees	42,392	39,763	2,629	—	
12.	Law and Justice (Fines)... ...	2,572	3,680	—	1,108	
13.	Process fees	8,370	7,688	682	—	
14.	Adda Mehal	14,655	13,776	879	—	
15.	Registration	6,874	6,709	165	—	
16.	Jail	981	640	341	—	
17.	Cattle pounds	3,640	3,840	—	200	
18	Thatching grass Mehal	7,566	7,158	408	—	
19.	Khotgari Mehal	1,990	1,485	505	—	
20.	Rents of markets	5,734	4,278	1,456	—	
21.	Nazars	35,727	13,033	22,694	—	
22.	Miscellaneous	36,498	31,934	4,564	—	
	Total	10,08,536	8,03,958	20,6,383	1,805	Net increase 2,04,578

N. B.—The above figures slightly differ from the tauji figures. They include deposits while the tauji excludes deposits and includes adjustments of suspense accounts.

99. It will be seen that there has been substantial increase of revenue under every head including some of the naturally uncertain and fluctuating sources e. g. the sale of Sal trees and the elephant kheda. The decrease under the heads 6, 9, 12 and 17 are small, only Rs. 1,805, and these are always unstable sources. The largest increase obtained has been under the heads Cotton, Forest Mehal, Land Revenue, sale of Sal trees and Nazars. Of these the most satisfactory and noticeable is the increase under the head Land Revenue and Nazars, others are more or less unsteady and fluctuating. The Nazars are due to the settlement operations and of this amount as much as Rs. 10,000 represents nazarana obtained by settlements of waste lands as taluqs. The increase under Forest Mehal is also due to new settlements effected.

II. Financial.

100. The financial statement given below shows the receipts and expenditure for the last two years :—

Receipts.	1318 T.E.	1317 T.E.
1. Opening balance :—		
(1) State	1,90,181	2,29,059
(2) Zemindaries ...	1,55,353	1,36,687
Total ...	3,45,534	3,65,746
2. Income :—		
(1) State ...	10,08,536	8,03,958
(2) Zemindaries ...	9,61,616	9,45,208
Total ...	19,70,152	17,49,166
3. Law charges recovered :—		
Zemindaries ...	35,794	40,165
4. Refunds and compensation for lands acquired :—		
Zemindaries ...	4,142	14,339
5. Deposits :—		
(1) State	54,914	8,770
(2) Zemindaries ...	6,509	3,142
Total ...	61,423	11,912
6. Loans :—		
State ...	50,000	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,67,045	21,84,328

Expenditure.	1318 T.E.	1317 T.E.
1. General Administration charges :—		
(a) State	2,27,898	2,14,808
(b) Zemindaries :—		
1. Cost of management	1,18,245	1,09,737
2. Cost of litigation	1,22,253	1,01,430
Total ...	4,68,396	4,25,975
2. Revenue and Taxes on account of the Zemindaries	2,30,672	2,25,566
3. Public Works :—		
(a) State	1,06,645	1,02,120
(b) Zemindaries	48,977	34,908
Total ...	1,55,622	1,97,028
4. Municipality	6,857	6,096
5. Education :—		
(a) State	56,923	53,244
(b) Zemindaries	14,748	13,270
Total ...	71,671	66,514
6. Medical :—		
(a) State	42,107	46,593
(b) Zemindaries	6,659	5,183
Total ...	48,766	51,776
7. Survey and Settlement :—		
(a) State	11,881	8,645
(b) Zemindaries	15,313	15,529
Total ...	27,194	24,174
8. Agriculture :— State	6,543	6,216
9. Religious Expenses :—		
(a) State	43,064	41,547
(b) Zemindaries	6,126	3,446
Total ...	49,190	44,993
10. Sultanat :— State	30,701	23,941
11. Purchase of Landed Tenures :— Zemindaries	51,977	15,444
12. Ordinary *Sansar* charges :—		
(a) Ordinary expenses on account of His Highness, the Jubaraj Bahadur and other members of His Highness's family	73,805	1,90,239
(b) Other branches of the Raj family ...	71,767	79,580
(c) Thakurs	21,781	26,548
(d) *Sansar* office establishment ...	6,359	9,795
(e) Electric Light	24,930	21,910
(f) Marriages in the Raj family... ...	2,315	24,464
(g) Sradh	—	25,742
(h) Miscellaneous	34,522	18,404
Total ...	2,35,479	3,96,682
13 Pension and Gratuity :—		
(a) State	14,016	12,141
(b) Zemindaries	3,702	11,457
Total ...	17,718	23,598
14. Charity :—		
(a) State	41,212	20,053
(b) Zemindaries	5,301	—
Total ...	46,513	—
15. His Highness's Nij Tahabil (Privy purse) including expenses on account of journeys	1,73,878	63,880
16. Liabilities liquidated and repayment of deposits :—		
(a) State	18,776	27,967
(b) Zemindaries	1,91,225	1,16,991
Total ...	72,10,001	1,44,958
17. Miscellaneous :—		
(a) State	35,334	—
(b) Zemindaries	3,188	8,185
Total ...	38,522	8,185
Closing Balance :—		
(a) State		
In cash	2,44,557	99,145
In bonds and advances	1,72,185	91,036
(b) Zemindaries :—		
In cash	88,197	73,304
In bonds and advances	92,406	82,049
Total ...	5,97,345	3,45,534
GRAND TOTAL	24,67,045	21,84,328

101. The opening balance of the year under review was Rs. 3,45,534. of which Rs. 1,72,449 was in cash and the rest was made up in bonds and advances. The total income from the State and the Zemindaries was Rs. 19,70,152. The miscellaneous receipts including recovery of the cost of law-suits, refunds and compensations &c. amounted to Rs. 39,936. These with the deposits of Rs. 61,423 and a small loan of Rs. 50,000 made up the total receipts of the year—Rs. 24,67,045.

The total actual expenditure was Rs. 18,69,700, against Rs. 18,38,794 in the previous year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,97,345, of which Rs. 3,32,754 was in cash, the remainder being in bonds and advances.

102. The noticeable variations in expenditure are explained below :—

Variations of Expenditure.

(*a*) The increase in the Administration charges was due—

(i) to the transfer of the pay of certain officers from the Sansar to the Administration side

(ii) to the increment of pay due to certain officers under the grade rules as also to the increment of allowance of the Thakur judges of the Khas Adalat.

(iii) The special extra staff maintained for the forest mehals owing to the introduction of the permit system in the Sonamura division and for the sale of Sal trees.

(iv) The increased cost incurred for the police and the tehsil staff. There were some savings also due to the retirement of the late minister and in certain other minor items. Deducting the savings from the increase there was in the whole a net increase of a little over Rs. 13,000 under this head.

In the Chakla also there was an increase of a little over Rs. 8,000 due chiefly to increased grade pay of the officers and to the fact that in the previous year Rs. 1,035 of the Assistant Manager's pay was debited to the settlement head.

(*b*) The increase in the "Cost of litigation" is due to the fact that the cases in the Calcutta High Court noticed in the last year's report were not finished and also to the increase of litigation in connection with the management of the Zemindaries.

(*c*) The increase under the head Government revenue is only apparent. In the year before the surplus payments of the year preceding were credited for.

(*d*) The decrease under the head Public works within the State is due to the fact that in the previous year big payments on account of arrear dues were made. The increase under the head in Chakla was on account of the work of the daily-market building and the Goomti embankment. A large amount was also spent in repairs to the *kotis*, *devalayas*, and other State houses.

(*e*) The increase under the head Education in the State is made up of several small amounts on various accounts. The increase in Chakla is due to new and increased grants to certain educational institutions.

(*f*) The increase under the head Medical in Chakla is due to new grants to medical institutions and to the increment of pay of the medical staff.

(*g*) Survey and settlement work has been going on and will have to be continued for some time yet both in the State and the Zemindaries. Hence the cost under this head will remain a recurring charge, with slight variations, for some years.

(*h*) The increase under the head Religious Expenses was due, in the State, to the expenses of the annual sradh of the late Iswari Mahadevi Tulasibati and in Chakla to the increased allotment for the pujas of Tripurasundari and Nal Bhairab at Udaipur.

(*i*) The increase under Sultanat is on account of new elephants captured and purchased. Two elephants, tuskers, were captured and five, females, were purchased. H. H. the Jubraj Bahadur personally conducted the operations of capturing the tuskers and bore much personal hardships.

(*j*) The landed tenures purchased are the properties of Kumari Ananga Mohini Devi within Chakla and portions of a taluq included within the Sylhet estates in which the Raj had shares.

(*k*) The variations in the Sansar expenditure are due more to the transference of accounts than to any other special cause e. g. the ordinary expenses of H. H. formerly included the expenditure of the Nij Tahabil. Now the Nij Tahabil and the "Journeys" together form a separate head. The maintenance and the donations given to the Thakurs used to be accounted for together, but donations are now included under the head Charity.

The Sansar office establishment charges were reduced by the transfer of the pay of Dewan Banga Chandra Bhattacharyya to the Administration side.

The cost of the Electric light increased mainly owing to the rise in the price of coal. The charge is rather high and it is under contemplation to adopt measures for the reduction of this expenditure.

The accounts of the expenditure in connection with the Sradh Ceremony of late H. Highness were not adjusted before the close of the year. The cost was met from advances made for the purpose. Hence no figure is given under this head.

The increase under Sansar miscellaneous is composed of various small items. The only noticeable item being the sradh ceremony of late Prabhu Gobindalal Goswami.

(*l*) Under the head miscellaneous in the State the greater portion represents the cost in connection with the visit of H. H. the Raja of Manipur. There are a few other minor items among which may be mentioned the amounts remitted to the *Kuki* chiefs of Kailashar.

103. The liabilities of the State were, as in the previous year, as follows :—

Liabilities.

(1) Revenue and Judicial deposits.

(2) Arrear dues mainly in the Sansar and the Nij Tahabil and on other minor accounts.

(3) Bonded debts.

Under item (1) Rs. 14,948 had been refunded before the close of the year but the accounts were not adjusted till after it. Under item (2) Rs. 18,776 was paid within the year and since its close a little over

Rs. 1,00,000 has been paid on account of Nij Tahabil debts. It may be noted that the liabilities of the State on account of the Privy Purse and the cost of the new buildings that have been erected and are in the course of erection will exceed three lacs of rupees in addition to the amounts that have already been paid. Correct accounts for these liabilities have not yet been made up. But His Highness the late Raja has left Rs. 2,27,000 in a Life Policy which, when paid, will help in relieving the liabilities.

The bonded debts were nearly Rs. 2,75,000 plus ten lacs to the Bank of Bengal. To this Rs. 50,000 was added. This was a small temporary loan obtained from the Comillah Loan office in Magh last when the balance in the State treasury was low and certain extraordinary expenditure had to be provided for. But, owing to the death of the His late Highness and the expenditure necessitated thereby and in view of the coming Installation ceremony the amount of the loan was not repaid. Under this head Rs. 1,91,225 was paid during the year. Out of this Rs. 1,62,760 went to the Bank of Bengal.

CHAPTER VI. VITAL STATISTICS &c.

Dispensaries and Hospitals.

104. As in the previous year there were 12 permanent dispensaries and hospitals for the public including the Victoria Memorial Hospital at the Sadar. During the latter part of the year a dispensary was maintained at Sabrum which, with the opening of a divisional office there, has been made permanent. Besides these one private dispensary near the Hrishyamook Thana in Bilonia was given a monthly grant of Rs. 10 for which the officers of the Thana and the Tehsil office there and the people of the locality got free treatment.

Their work.

105. The number of patients that attended the various hospitals was outdoor 70,188 and indoor 495 against 65,334 and 513 respectively of the year before. Number of surgical operations was 911 against 1024. The Police cases sent to the various hospitals were 94 for treatment and 11 for postmortem examination. The figures for the previous year were 82 and 16.

106. The Victoria Memorial Hospital at the Sadar did useful work. There were 26,139 outdoor and 412 indoor patients. Of the latter number 22 remained under treatment at the close of the year, 17 died and all the rest were cured. The expenditure incurred for this institution was Rs. 6,977 against Rs. 5,534 of the previous year.

Vaccination.

107. The total number vaccinated was 3,365—3,073 successfully and 292 unsuccessfully. The figures for the previous year are 3,866, 3,596 and 270 respectively.

Epidemics.

108. Cholera and fever in an epidemic form occurred in parts of Sadar and Kailashar. In the Sonamura division a type of malignant fever broke out for a time. At Sadar and Kailashar special temporary arrangements were made for treatment. The mortality was small.

109. No case of plague has yet made its appearance within the State.

Plague.

110. The total number of births in the year under report as shown in Appendix XXIII was 1,034 as against 818, and of deaths 1,356 against 984 of the previous year. More thorough supervision over registration of births and deaths has no doubt raised the number; but a better chaukidari system will, it is hoped, ensure more accurate registration. At present the number of chowkidars is too small for the work. The villages being situated too far apart and the way lying through dense jungles, the chowkidars now do not get all the informations necessary for the purpose.

Births and deaths.

111. The total medical expenditure of the year was Rs. 42,107 including that of the Palace doctors and the Palace dispensary against Rs. 46,593 of the previous year.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

112. The educational institutions of the State are of the following classes :—

(i) Secondary.
(ii) Primary.
(iii) Special.

The Secondary institution is the High English School at the Sadar with its branches at Kailashar and Bilonia. The Branch Schools teach up to the standard of the 3rd class of the High English School.

The Primary schools are of four grades :—

Middle English Schools.
Higher Vernacular Schools.
Lower Vernacular Schools.
Patsalas.

The special institutions are :—

The Artisan School.
The Sanskrit Tôl.
The Madrassas.

113. Appendices XXIV and XXV are the Education Returns. From these it will be seen that during the year there was an improvement both in the number of students and in their daily attendance. The number of pupils increassed from 4,636 to 4,801 and the average daily attendance from 3,324 to 3,422 aud the number of schools rose from 143 to 144.

114. The High School at the Sadar which is called the Umakanta Academy, after the late Minister Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur, had with its branches at Kailashar and Bilonia, 638 students on the rolls with a daily average attendance of 495·27, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 692 and 531·6. It sent up 40 boys to the last Entrance Examination of whom 22 passed—6 in the first, 12 in the second and 4 in the third division. It is gratifying to note that among the successful candidates there were

The H. E. School.

two Thakur boys. Under the rules of the State the first three of the successful candidates got scholarships of the value of Rs. 12, 10, and 8 each tenable for 2 years.

115. Towards the end of the year the Government Inspector of Schools of the Chittagong Division was deputed by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta to hold an inspection of the school as regard its fitness for the continuance of its recognition under the new University Regulations. The Inspector after a thorough examination of the institution submitted his report which was creditable to those concerned in its management. The University has been pleased to continue the recognition and has suggested the carrying out of certain improvements which are now receiving the attention of the authorities. The most important of them *viz.*, the improvement of the scale of pay of the teaching staff has already been given effect to by the introduction of a graded system of pay.

116. The total cost of the institution together with that of its branches amounted to Rs. 12,736 against Rs. 11,687 of the previous year.

Primary Education.

117. During the year the number of Primary Schools on the whole remained the same—*viz.*, 137. The Krishnanagar Patsala within the Bilonia Division was raised to be a Lower Vernacular School and this explains the decrease of 1 in the number of Patsalas and the increase of 1 in the number of Lower Vernacular Schools. 5 Patsalas were abolished and as many new ones established at new centres. In 25 of these Patsalas boys and girls read together, and there were 8 Patsalas for girls only, besides the Higher Vernacular School which is situated at the Sadar and is called the Tulasibati Girls School after Her late Highness Tulasibati Mahadevi, mother of the present Maharaja.

118. It is noteworthy that the greater portion of the increase in the number of students belongs to the Primary Schools—Upper and Lower. Another notable point is the increase in the number of KUKI students being—71 in place of 38. But it is doubtful if the boys will continue their studies long. The attempt to induce the KUKI boys to learn to read and write have hitherto met with no success though much labour and money has been spent to make education attractive to them.

119. The Patsalas have each an average of 25 boys—the departmental standard being 20. During the year all the Lower Vernacular Schools were supplied with new maps and black-boards and the pay of the more successful *Gurus* was increased.

120. Arrangement was also made to teach English in some of the L. V. Schools with a view to help the boys in obtaining admissions in higher class of an English School after passing from the Primary Schools. The number of such L. V. Schools was 4.

121. The total cost under the head Primary Education was Rs. 14,451 against Rs. 13,225 of the previous year.

Scholarship Examinations.

122. From the Primary Schools 218 students went in for the various examinations of the State; Of them 156 came out successful—145 boys and 11 girls. 17 boys and 4 girls obtained monthly stipends varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5, tenable, under the rules, for 2 to 4 years.

123. The Woodburn Artisan School had four classes—*viz.*, the carpenters' class, the blacksmiths' class, the tinsmiths' class and the fitters' class. Since the close of the year the Weaving School which was hitherto at the Kasipur Model Farm as a part of the Sericulture concern, has been amalgamated with the Artisan School. The number of students in the various classes were as follows :—

Special Schools.

Carpenters	7
Blacksmiths	4
Tinsmiths	9
Fitters	2

The School has not hitherto attracted sufficient number of students.

124. The cost incurred in its maintenance including the stipends given to deserving students was Rs. 3,497 against Rs. 2,640 of the preceding year.

125. The Sanskrit Tol continues to do good work and has attracted a fair number of students. The number on its rolls was 20 against 17 in the year before. 4 of its students passed—3 the first and 1 the intermediate standard of the Government Title Examination. Total cost was Rs. 736 against Rs. 650. Nine students were in receipt of stipends varying from Rs. 4–5.

126. The Madrassa at Kailashar has also done well. It is a kind of grant-in-aid institution, the State paying a monthly grant and the local people contributing a share of the cost. Since the beginning of the year the amount of grant-in-aid has been increased. The other Madrassa is a new one started at Sonamura. These institutions teach the Bengalee Patsala standard also.

127. It has been in contemplation for some time to appoint *Imam Khatibs* i. e. conductors of *Namaj* and instructors on the *Koran* at each of the divisional headquarters and keep them in touch with the local Madrassas. One *Imam Khatib* has been appointed for the Sadar Division.

Boarding institutions.

128. There were three Boarding Institutions :—

(i) The Raj-Kumar Boarding Institution intended only for the Kumars of the Raj family. It is managed by a Committee with one resident teacher. This had 6 Kumars as its inmates. It is doubtful whether it does any good commensurate with the cost for its upkeep and it is under contemplation to effect some radical change for the instruction of the Rajkumars. The entire cost is borne by the State. It was Rs. 6,487 against Rs. 7,777 in the year before.

(ii) The Thakur Boarding Institution intended only for the sons of the Thakurs. There were 32 boys in it. This institution is attached to the High School. 4 Boarders went in from this School for the last Entrance Examination and two of them passed. The whole cost is borne by the State. It was Rs. 7,903 against Rs. 7,574 in the previous year The institution is managed by a Committee with a Governor and 3 resident teachers.

(iii) The Boarding institution attached to the High School. Students who have no gurdians or relatives in this place generally live

in this institution. Here the boarders have to pay only for their food. Servants are paid from the State. The boarders also get free medical aid. It is looked after by a Superintendent (hitherto honorary, now paid) who is a teacher in the High School, the Head Master exercising a general control.

Special Stipends.

129. Besides scholarships on the result of the examinations special scholarships (varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6) were given to 15 students, generally children of the hill people, and subjects of the State, to induce and encourage them to come to the schools. Sons of Thakurs who under the rules of the institution could not get admission into the Thakur Boarding House received special stipends of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4. Their number in the year was 7.

Students abroad.

130. 13 Thakur boys are now studying at Calcutta, Comilla, and other places, 4 in the Presidency College, 2 in the Medical School, 1 in the Arts School, 2 in Technical Schools, and others in special institutions. One Thakur student passed from the Medical School and has since been taken into the service of the State.

131. One student, a Bengalee Brahman, subject and a ward of the State, obtained the B. A. degree of the Allahabad University and has been sent to study for the M. A. degree. Another State subject, a Brahman boy and a recipient of a special State stipend, has passed the F. A. examination.

Non-Bengalee population.

132. As noticed in the last Annual Report, among the non-Bengalee population of the State, the Thakurs are making fair progress in education and it is expected that the progress will be maintained. The Manipuris and the Tripuras come next in their number at school but with a few exceptions they have as yet not passed the primary stage.

Expenditure.

133. The total educational expenditure of the year was Rs. 56,923 against Rs. 53,244 of the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 7,876 was spent for the Kumars of the Raj family in and out of the Kumar Boarding Institution; Rs. 11,996 for the sons of the Thakurs in and out of the State; and the balance represents the cost of public instruction proper which is 3·6 per cent of the gross revenue of the State.

CHAPTER VIII.—ZEMINDARIES.

134. The Zemindaries in British India owned by the State form an appenage to the Raj. The Chakla Roshnabad Estates falling within the districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet and the other estates in Sylhet are included among them.

Chakla Roshnabad Estates.

135. There was no change in the area under management during the year under review. Towards the close of the year certain properties owned by Kumari Ananga Mohini Devi yielding an annual income

of Rs. 10,809 were acquired at a cost of Rs. 1,09,204. The properties came into our possession since the close of the year. The vendor owed a large amount to the State. Of the purchase money a small portion will have to be paid in cash as price. The Manager has not yet finally adjusted the account and furnished figures of the total cash payment.

Administration.

136. There was no change in the management which continued under Babu Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta, B. A., Deputy Magistrate and Depuy Collector of the Povincial Civil Service of Eastern Bengal and Assam whose services were obtained on loan. He was assisted in the work by an Assistant Manager. The Estate was, as in the previous year, divided into 3 circles each being placed under a Sub-manager.

Tours.

137. The Manager was out on tour for 96 days, Assistant Manager for 72 days, Sub-manager Central division for 92 days, Sub-manager Southern Division for 75 days and Sub-manager Northern Division for 92 days.

The Manager inspected the offices of the Sub-managers, 22 Tehsil offices, 4 Muktears offices, 3 Dispensaries and a large number of schools during his tour. Assistant Manager's tour was principally for settlement of railway relinquished lands purchased by the State.

Demand and Collection.

138. The gross current demand of the year was Rs. 8,00,834 and the collections amounted to Rs. 9,07,982 against Rs. 8,90,437 in the previous year and Rs. 8,70,715 the average of the past five years. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 13,70,857 but a large portion of it, writes the Manager, is fictitious and will have to be written off.

Collection charges.

139, The collection charges amounted to Rs. 1,11,624 which is 12.2 p. c. of the amount collected. For other items of expenditure vide para 100 & 102 ante.

Settlement work.

140. The settlement operations within Chakla Roshnabad now comprise the following :—

(1) General Settlement which includes taluki, jotdari and ijara settlements as well as re-settlements of different kinds of lands.

(2) Settlements of the railway lands purchased by the Estate.

(3) Settlement of Mantala Pargana. This Pargana though a portion of the Roshnabad Estates could not be brought under the settlement operations of 1892-99 it being situated within the district of Sylhet where the Tenancy Act was not in force.

The results of the settlement in regard to the above lands are summed up below.

General Settlement.

141. The settlement operations, writes the Manager, "were continued as vigorously as circumstances permitted," and it appears that during the year Rs. 42,958, was received in nazar and settlements carried into effect have improved the rental by Rs. 6,493 a year. The total demand secured by the settlement proceedings of the year when fully carried out will give Rs. 6800 i. e. Rs. 307 more.

142. The settlement of the railway surplus lands brought in a good return. As reported last year 2462 bighas of lands were purchased for Rs. 72,643. In 1317 T. E. 894 bighas were settled for an annual jama of Rs. 1,044 and Rs. 17,776 was received as nazar. With the work of the year under review 1923 bighas have been settled for an annual jama of Rs. 2,169 and Rs 35,615 as nazar. Of the nazar Rs. 33,897 was actually collected before the close of the year.

Railway relinquished lands.

143. The settlement work of this Pargana was begun in 1314 T.E. and a separate staff appointed for it. To the end of the year under report 294 drones out of 851 drones of assessable lands were settled. The amount of waste land settled to rent is too small, and the number of holdings resettled is only 308 out of 1,186, and of this 308 again the settlement of 90 holdings were not carried out within the year.

Settlement of Mantala Pargana.

144. During the year under report 113 drones of lands in all were settled securing a nazarana of Rs. 1,747 and an increment of Rs. 848 in annual jama. But the settlements actually carried out within the year added only Rs. 510 to the rent-roll. The total increase in rental secured since the commencement of the operations amounts to Rs. 1,557 a year and the total nazarana amounts to Rs. 3,596. But the settlements actually carried out have given an yearly increment of Rs. 1,020 only. The result is rather poor compared to the staff maintained and the expenditure incurred for the purpose.

The Estates in Sylhet.

145. The other Zemindaries are situated all in the District of Sylhet. With the exception of certain lands which under a special agreement are managed by the Government authorities at Sylhet all these properties are managed by a Sub-manager who works directly under orders of the Chief Officer of the State. He has had his headquarters at Laharpur in South Sylhet.

146. The estimated income of these properties including the receipts from the Sylhet authorities was Rs. 66,000 and during the year under report Rs. 53,634 was collected.

147. Steps have been taken for the survey and settlement of these properties. The survey work has been finished but no progress has yet been made with the settlement work.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

148. There were 4 printing presses at the Sadar, one at the Palace and three others at the Administration office. There was also a press at Comilla at the Manager's Office. All these machines except the one at the Palace, as usual, did the printing of forms &c in connection with the work of the Administration.

Printing Press and Publications.

149. The Palace press which is called the Rajmala Press published one book "চিত্র শিক্ষা সোপান" by Kumar Mohendra Chandra Dev Barman, a half brother of the late Raja. This is a small handbook on painting. The Kumar Bahadur is a good artist and it is a pleasure to see him devoting his time towards the instruction of the public in an art which he has mastered so well.

Wild animals.

150. Wild tigers were killed at various places and the shikaris got the usual rewards from the State. The total amount paid in reward was Rs. 115.

Tours of officers.

151. The following is a list of the tours made by the several officers in charge of divisions and the Superintendent of Police.

The Sadar Collector	62 days.
The Divisional officer of Kailashar ...	43 "
The " " " Sonamura	58 "
The " " " Bilonia	60 "
The " " " Khowai	56 "
The " " " Udaipur	43 "
The " " " Dharmanagar ...	5 "
The Superintendent of Police	63 "

The Assistant Collectors of Sadar. Sonamura and Bilonia also made tours in connection with their special works.

There were frequent changes of divisional officers at Dharmanagar and this explains the shortage of tour in the case of that division.

Dated, Agartala,
The 15th Bhadra, 1319 T. E.

ANNADA CHARAN GUPTA.
Chief Officer.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

1318 T. E. (1908-09.)

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Appendix I.

List of the principal Laws and Regulations of the Tippera State, 1318 T. E.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Whether introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
CRIMINAL.			
1. Regulation No. III. of 1280 T. E. (Penal Laws).			
2. Regulation No. I. of 1283 T. E. (Criminal Procedure).			
3. Jail Regulation, 1283 T. E.			
4. Regulation No. IV. of 1283 T. E. (Cattle trespass and pound). ...			
5. Regulation No. III. of 1296 T. E. (Police Regulation).			
CIVIL.			
1. Civil Law of 1284 T. E.			
2. Rules regarding *chit* suits (small causes) 1287 and 1300 T. E. ...			
3. Act No. II. of 1313 T. E.—an Act for the regulation of interest on debts....			
4. Act No. II. of 1314 T. E.—Limitation Act. ... ... *	* Partly adapted		
REVENUE.			
1. Act No. I. of 1286 T. E.—Stamp Act			
2 Act No. I. of 1290 T. E.—Sale Law			
3. Act No. I. of 1296 T. E.—Tenancy Act....			
4. Act No. II. of 1296 T. E.—*Abkari* ...			
5 Act No. II. of 1297 T. E.—Reserved forests			
6. Act No. I. of 1304 T. E.—Duties on *til* and cotton			
7. Act No. I. of 1306 T. E.—Registration ... ... †	† Do.		
8. Survey and Settlement Act, 1309 T.E. ‡	‡ Do.		
9. *Tuccavi* Regulation, 1310 T. E.			
10. Act No. I. of 1313 T. E.—Forests ...			
11. Act No. I. of 1314 T. E.—(amending the above)			
12. A Law imposing export duty on jute and mustard-seed, 1317 T.E.... ..			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1. An Act promulgating certain rules as Law, 1283 T. E. ..			
2. Regulation for the record of judicial decisions &c., 1284 T. E.			
3. Municipal Regulation, 1284 T. E. ..			
4. Legal Practitioners' Regulation. ...			
5. Act No. I. of 1297 T. E.—an Act for the regulation of commissions for the examination of witnesses.			
6. Constitution of courts (an amending Act) 1316 T. E.			
7. Special Regulation against cow slaughter.			
8. Rules of evidence.			
9. Act I of 1318 T. E.—Constitution of Courts—(an amending Act.) ...			Yes.
10. Leave and allowance Rules ... $	$ Do.		"
11. Arms Rules ... ... §	§ Do.		"

Appendix II.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Tippera State for 1318 T. E.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sappers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infantry	278	69	3	1	87	256	1	—	—	—	41	215	Rs 28,044	
Imperial Service Troops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	278	69	3	1	87	256	1	—	—	—	41	215	Rs 28,044	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police fo

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By me
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.						
Superintendent ...	1	125		—	—	—	—	—
Inspector	3	40 to 55		—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Inspector or Daroga	15	20 to 35		—	2 { Suspended 1 / Degraded 1	—	—	—
Naib Daroga ...	12	12 to 15		—	—	—	—	—
Head Constable ...	4	10		—	2 (Suspended)	—	—	—
Writer Constable ...	12	8	Rs 26,186.	1	—	—	—	—
Jamadar or Illiterate Head Constable ...	2	8		1	—	—	—	—
Constable	128*	6 to 8		18	23	—	—	—
Chowkidar	60	3 to 5		1	—	—	—	—

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Tippera State durin

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accus acquitted or discharged.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Prese year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tippera State	595	711	494	551	439	500	223	218	145	188

Appendix V.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Tippe

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		P
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Tippera State	Rs. 11,488.	Rs. 12,158	Rs. 1,791	Rs. 3,085	

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial i

Description of offences.		Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of cases awaiting trial.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term c			
										Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.											
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.						Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2
Class I. Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice &c.	cognizable ...	16	73	89	61	81	8	193	66	0	25	0	7	34	0	66	93	0	0	13	2	2	1
	non-cognizable	6	12	18	12	11	7	12	7	0	0	0	1	6	0	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	
Class II. Offences against person.	cognizable ...	14	64	78	64	72	6	*105	35	0	18	0	6	11	0	35	59	0	0	5	4	4	
	non-cognizable	5	218	223	243	212	11	165	34	0	1	0	0	33	0	34	125	0	0	1	0	0	
Class III. Offences against property.	cognizable ...	38	364	402	387	372	30	†471	168	0	61	0	9	98	0	168	253	0	2	43	9	7	
	non-cognizable	26	176	202	202	177	25	‡121	24	0	0	0	2	22	0	24	85	0	0	1	0	0	
Class IV. Other offences.	cognizable ...	6	75	81	52	75	6	$84	33	0	9	0	2	22	0	33	44	0	0	9	1	0	
	non-cognizable	14	202	216	164	207	9	108	§39	0	0	0	0	35	0	39	54	0	1	0	0	0	
Total cognizable		74	576	650	564	600	50	853	302	0	113	0	24	165	0	302	449	0	2	70	16	13	2
Total non-cognizable		51	608	659	621	607	52	406	104	0	1	0	3	96	0	104	268	0	1	2	1	0	
GRAND TOTAL		125	1184	1309	1185	1207	102	1259	406	0	114	0	27	261	0	406	717	0	3	72	17	13	2

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Ti

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.									
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1318 T. E.*					*Total.*		Discharg witho trial.
	Last year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Last year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar Magistracy	446	398	16	127	78	141	7	0	419	369	36
Sonamura " ...	128	185	9	80	22	40	17	6	173	174	3
Bilonia " ...	175	150	4	32	4	30	37	2	217	109	4
Kailashahar " ...	163	184	54	53	36	95	12	0	213	250	36
Khowai " ...	36	43	0	16	6	21	1	0	77	44	10
Dharmanagar " ...	167	140	27	75	23	52	8	1	148	186	56
Udaipur " ...	97	84	25	29	10	46	17	0	84	127	38
TOTAL ...	1,212	1,184	135	412	179	425	99	9	1,331	1,259	251

Appendix VIII.

Statement of Criminal cases in which British Subjects were concerned for 1318 T. E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		Cases pending since the previous year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases.	Cases in which complainants were British subjects.	Cases in which both parties were British subjects.	CASES IN WHICH DEFENDANTS WERE BRITISH SUBJECTS. Cases pending since the previous year	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases.	Cases disposed of. Rejected, Compromised or Dismissed without enquiry.	Cases disposed of. Tried.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	Persons under trial at the close of the previous year.	Persons brought to trial during the year.	Total number of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Died, or Escaped &c.	Under trial at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
Class I. Offences against the State &c.	cognizable ...	3	18	21	1	4	3	17	20	7	10	3	0	28	28	8	6	0	4	
	non cognizable ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Class II. Offences against person.	cognizable ...	1	10	11	0	5	1	10	11	3	8	0	1	20	21	13	8	0	0	
	non-cognizable ...	2	53	55	14	29	2	39	41	32	7	2	1	25	26	3	22	0	1	* Of this number 95 were discharged without trial, the cases being rejected, compromised or struck off on default; while 129 only were tried of whom 102 or 79·06 per cent were convicted.
Class III. Offences against property.	cognizable ...	14	110	124	20	33	14	90	104	33	66	5	12	103	115	55	53	2	5	
	non-cognizable ...	4	57	61	13	29	4	44	48	40	6	2	1	17	18	1	16	1	0	
Class IV. Other offences	cognizable ...	1	14	15	3	2	1	11	12	6	4	2	1	14	15	4	10	0	1	
	non-cognizable ...	1	47	48	8	20	1	39	40	27	13	0	0	16	16	8	7	1	0	
	Total cognizable ...	19	152	171	24	45	19	128	147	49	88	10	14	165	179	90	77	2	10	
	Total non-cognizable ...	7	157	164	35	78	7	122	129	99	26	4	2	58	66	12	45	2	1	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26	309	335	59	123	26	250	276	148	114	14	16	223	239*	102	122	4	11	

Appendix IX.

Statement of Extradition Cases for 1318 T. E.

Names of Courts.	Nature of cases.	Number of persons against whom warrants were applied for.	Number of persons arrested and surrendered.	Number of persons who appeared of their own accord or were subsequently arrested within this territory.	Number at large at the close of the year.	Result.		Pending trial at the close of the year.	Remarks.
						Convicted.	Acquitted or Discharged.		
Sadar Magistracy	Theft of forest produce	8	0	0	8(a)	0	0	0	(a) The case against these 8 persons was certified by the Political Agent for trial at the Brahmanbaria Court.
	Theft and causing hurt in the act of committing theft	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	
	Theft	4	4	0	0	3	1	0	
	Robbery	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	
	Causing mischief by fire	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Sonamura Magistracy	Rioting, murder and its abetment ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	(b) This person is no longer wanted.
	Rioting and theft	2	0	1	1(b)	0	1	0	
	Theft of reserved *sal* trees	3	3	0	0	1	2		
	Rioting, causing hurt to a public servant to deter him in the discharge of his duties and rescuing offender from lawful custody	10	9	1	0	9	1	0	
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
	Escaping from lawful custody ...	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Bilonia Magistracy	Rioting and hurt	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	(c) This person has since been surrendered.
	Criminal trespass armed with a deadly weapon with a view to commit murder	5	2	2	1(c)	2	0	2	
	Theft of forest produce	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	Theft	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	(d) This person died of cholera.
	Criminal breach of trust	1	0	0	1(d)	0	0	0	
Kailashahar Magistracy	Theft	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Udaipur Magistracy	Cheating	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
	Criminal breach of trust								
	Total ...	54	30	6	18	24	10	2	

Appendix X.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the T

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.				
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Per.
Khas Adalat.* ...	150	80	40	83	41	33	21	35	21	0	0	0

*The Appellate Court has been amalgamated with the Khas Appellate Court and styled

Appendix XI.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of, 1318 T. E.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Suits not estimable in money.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.		Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.		
											Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	Y. m. d.		
Khas Adalat (Original side)	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	11,854-5-0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0	
Sadar Dewani Adalat	115	94	485	566	600	660	506	533	94	127	36,913-15-6	80	276	224	418	62	7	0	1	223	62	25	223	32,625-3-9	0-2-16	78	
Sonamura ,, ...	19	10	124	224	143	234	133	221	10	13	6,371-12-3	80	60	84	134	6	1	0	0	110	9	41	61	6067-5-3	0-1-27	83	
Bilonia ,, ...	2	2	96	81	98	83	96	67	2	16	3,044-2-9	31	44	6	65	3	1	0	0	19	15	21	12	1,515-0-9	0-1-22	12	
Kailashahar ,, ...	86	132	245	279	331	411	199	274	132	137	16,277-4-3	64	198	17	216	29	1	1	0	18	47	76	133	19,011-2-9	0-1-1	32	
Khowai ,, ...	1	11	31	26	32	37	21	33	11	4	1,869-8-0	4	14	8	23	1	0	0	0	7	6	11	9	1,738-8-0	0-2-2	2	
Dharmanagar ,,	30	58	182	125	212	183	154	146	58	37	5,486-14-6	22	60	43	87	10	0	0	0	27	23	63	33	7,130-3-3	0-2-5	28	
Udaipur ,,	19	25	120	173	139	198	114	162	25	36	7947-13-6	11	121	41	136	17	0	0	0	56	16	29	61	5,798-4-4½	0-2-6	20	
Total ...	272	332	1,283	1,478	1,555	1,810	1,223	1,436	332	374	89,765-11-9	282	773	423	1079	128	10	4	2	460	178	266	532	73,285-12-1½	0-1-28	255	

Appendix XII.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for Execution of decrees, 1318 T. E.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Sadar Dewani Adalat ...	75	62	18,254-2-3	284	256	30,632-6-3	359	318	48,886-8-6	297	221	25,906-8-0	62	97	22,980-0-6	77	9	11	
Sonamura Ditto ...	11	16	1,499-14-9	55	60	3,735-9-6	66	76	5,235-8-3	50	70	4,779-1-0	16	6	456-7-3	6	0	0	
Bilonia Ditto ...	1	2	178-12-9	17	26	1287-5-9	18	28	1,465-2-6	16	24	1126-0-0	2	4	340-2-6	4	0	0	
Kailashahar Ditto ...	24	42	6,797-2-6	84	83	6,531-13-3	108	125	13,328-15-9	66	69	5,738-7-3	42	56	7,590-8-6	26	14	16	
Khowai Ditto ...	0	0	0	4	6	562-3-0	4	6	562-3-0	4	3	83-12-0	0	3	478-7-0	3	0	0	
Dharmanagar Ditto ...	11	25	2682-7-9	38	49	3,708-2-6	49	74	6,390-10-3	24	46	3,425-8-6	25	28	2,965-1-9	15	2	11	
Udaipur Ditto ...	8	17	1327-3-1½	45	40	3,721-7-0	53	57	5,048-10-1½	36	40	3,028-12-10½	17	17	2,019-13-3	11	4	2	
Total ...	130	164	30,739-11-1½	527	520	50,178-15-3	657	684	80,918-10-4½	493	473	44,088-1-7½	164	211	36,830-8-9	142	29	40	

Appendix XIII.

Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, 1

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		Decisions confirmed.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
											Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		
Khas Adalat*	29	67	215	184	244	251	177	197	67	54	11,850-10-10	34,157-13-4	89	122

* The Appellate Court has been amalgamated with the Khas Appellate Court and style

Appendix XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Tippera

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.				
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Agartala Central Jail *...	1	39	170	233	209	38·49	36·47	3
Sonamura... ... „ ...	1	3	38	25	41	2·43	[illegible]	
Bilonia ... ... „ ...	1	5	29	46	34	2·10	·09	
Kailashahar ... „ †...	1	0	16	13	16	·80	1·33	
Khowai ... ... „ ...	1	0	6	5	6	·04	·44	
Dharmanagar ... „ ...	1	0	20	24	20	·46	·05	
Udaipur ... ... „ ...	1	0	20	10	20	·44	·76	
TOTAL ...	7	47	299	356	346	44·76	41·69	4

Appendix XV.

Registration of documents in the Tippera State during the year

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
ppera State	6,917	6,702	1,906	1,852	2,605	2,478	3	1	829	722	1,574	1,649	6,457	6,623	6,

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration

Description.	PAST YEAR.			PRE	
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	F
		Rs.	Rs.		
Mortgages	1,906	1,49,400	1,585	1,852	
Sale deeds	2,605	2,29,362	2,616	2,478	
Wills	3	—	16	1	
Money bonds	829	70,657	966	722	
Miscellaneous	1,574	2,06,984	1,326	1,649	
Total ...	6,917	6,56,403	6,709	6,702	
Total Expenditure ...	—	—	1,649	—	
Net Profit ...	—	—	5,060	—	

Appendix XVII.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Tippera State durin

Name.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.	
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agartala Municipality	...	6,096	6,857*	6,857	6,096	6,857

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of rainfall in the Tippera State during the year 131

STATE.	Baisak.	Jaisth.	Asar.	Sravan.	Bhadra.	Asvin.	Kartik.	Agrahayan.	Pous.	Magh.	Falgoon.
Tippera State ...	10'21	11'48	20'75	12'57	10'65	5'49	'67	'94	0	'12	'21

Appendix XIX.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 131

Article.	During Chait (past year).			During Chait (present year).		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
(1) RICE						
Maximum	8	0	0	6	8	0
Minimum	3	0	0	2	8	0
(2) PADDY						
Maximum	4	0	0	3	0	0
Minimum	1	8	0	0	12	0

Appendix XX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1318 T. E

Description of work.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*			
Tanks in different parts of the State	1,845	3,507	5,352	—	—	—
Roads and bridges ...	4,226	14,222	18,448	—	—	—
Buildings	[illegible]	22,217	48,242	—	—	—
Miscellaneous work ...	4,223	5,120	9,343	—	—	—
Total ...	36,319	45,066	81,385	—	—	—
Minor works at the Rajbari	1,502	20,962	22,464	—	—	—
Establishment charges ...	—	—	4,796	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	37,821	66,028	1,08,645	—	—	—

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Country spirit, Opium and Ganja.		Ganja and Opium.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
Tippera State.	7	2,805	20	11,460	1	40	0	0	28	14,305	

Appendix XXII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Tippera State during the y

DISPENSARY.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
							Rs.	
1. Victoria Memorial Hospital, Agartala and the Charitable Dispensary attached to it.	26,139	412	340	33	17	22	6,977	86·33
2. Old Agartala	5,521	0	0	0	0	0	136	15·10
3. Bishalgar	5,115	0	0	0	0	0	590	14·01
4. Sonamura	4,342	[illegible]	35	0	0	0	740	11·89
5. Bilonia	7,204	[illegible]	2	0	0	0	818	19·70
6. Longthung	1,714	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	368	4·60
7. Kailashahar	4,570	12	11	0	1	2	762	12·84
8. Kamalpur	2,308	2	2	0	0	0	372	6·30
9. Khowai	5,655	0	0	0	0	0	630	15·40
10. Dharma[illegible] ...	3,143	23	23	0	0	0	578	3·66
11. Udaipur	3,730	9	9	0	0	0	600	10·04
12. Beerganj ...	746	0	0	0	0	0	250	2·04
Total	70,188	495	422	33	18	22	12,821	206·91

Appendix XXIII.

Vital statistics of the Tippera State for the year 1318 T. E.

Name	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Tippera State ...	1,73,325.	818	1,034	216	0	98[illegible]	1,356	372	0	4·7	5·9	5·6	7·8	

Appendix XXIV.

Education Return (A)—Particulars as to the schools maintained during the y

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st Chait.		Daily average attendance.	
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	[illegible]	[illegible] ear.	Present year.
3	3*	Higher English School ...	69[illegible]	638	[illegible]	495·27
4	4	Middle English School ...	340	327	[illegible]	232·57
1	1	Higher Vernacular School for girls	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]
10	11	Lower Vernacular School for boys	618	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
114	[illegible]3	Pathshalas for boys† ...	2,705	2,[illegible]57	[illegible]22·222	1,00[illegible]
8	8	Do for girls ...	116	94	[illegible]·01	[illegible]2
		Special Schools :—				
1	2	Madrasa	54	[illegible]0	[illegible]	88·30
1	1	Sanskrit *Tol*	17	20	12·2	13·08
1	1	Woodburn Artisan School ...	9	22	7	13·78
TOTAL 143	144		4,636	4,801	3324·742	3422·5

Appendix XXV.

Education Return (B)—Race of students, 1318 T

Names of Divisions.	No. of Schools.			No. of Students.			Race.						
												Bengali.	
	For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Thakurs.	Manipuris.	Tripuras.	Reangs.	Kukis.	Hindus.	Musalmans.
1. Sadar Division ...	50	2	52	1,673	89	1,762	122	298	222	0	0	613	500
2. Kailashahar „	20	3	23	681	42	723	1	256	0	0	0	257	38
3. Sonamura „	17	1	18	705	10	715	0	0					503
4. Bilonia „	14	0	14	660	25	685	0	0	23	0			264
5. Khowai „	8	1	9	156	9	165	0	40	74	0	0		7
6. Dharmanagar „	13	2	15	414	53	467	0	129	0	0	0	250	85
7. Udaipur „	13	0	13	282	2	284	0	0	85	0	52	33	96
TOTAL ...	135	9	144	4,571	230	4,801	123	723	448	0	71	1,727	1,643

REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

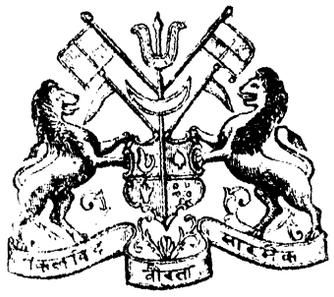
OF

THE TIPPERA STATE,

FOR THE YEAR

1318 T. E.

(1908—09 A.D.)



AGARTALA.

PRINTED AT THE BEER PRESS

1319 T. E.

(i) The original Civil and Criminal Court at the headquarter station of every division.

(ii) The Appellate Court at the Sadar, corresponding to the District Court in a British District in Bengal, and exercising appellate jurisdiction over the divisional courts and original jurisdiction in sessions and other cases.

(iii) The Khas Appellate Court, being the court of final appeal and the highest judicial court in the State.

The new constitution abolished the intermediate court and amalgamated it with the Khas Appellate Court. The Khas Appellate Court is now called the Khas Adalat and has two sides—the original and the appellate sides. The original side tries the sessions and certain class of special cases. This change has done away with second appeals in certain class of petty cases which was an evil and needed remedy.

Certain new schemes.

15. During the close of the year the Chief Officer, under instructions from His late Highness, directed his attention to the re-organisation of the Police and he Military Departments and to certain other important schemes of reform. Since the beginning of the current year some of the hemes have been partially given effect to. These matters however elate to the current year and will properly come in for discussion in he next Administration Report, but a short notice of the schemes may not be out of place here.

(1) Military Department :— It has been thought advisable to concentrate at the Sadar the several detachments now posted at mofussil and place them on a more efficient footing under a properly trained commander.

(2) Police :—The number of police thanas has been reduced and the tehsil officers have been entrusted with certain police powers similar to those of the president of panchayets in village unions in Bengal. The tehsil offices being posted at every important centre of population the tehsildar will be able to render first help in all cases and will be a reliable reporting agency under the control of the Administration. With this view the chaukidars have been placed under the control of the tehsildars. The functions of the Inspector of Police and Inspector of Tehsils have been combined in one and the same person—his designation being Circle Officer instead of Inspector. This officer will now supervise the works of both the police and the tehsil staff. The strength and emoluments of this class of officers will be increased. Some such change is necessary as the jungly nature of the country, want of communications, and the sparseness of the population make the police work rather difficult of management with the staff that is otherwise sufficient.

(3) At the Sadar division judicial and executive duties which were entrusted to different persons have been combined in one and the same officer, as in the mofussil divisions. The officer is styled the Sadar Divisional Officer. He is assisted in the work by several assistants. The registration work continues to be performed, as before, by a separate officer who is a Thakur.

16. The Sansar or the Household Department is managed separately by an officer who in important matters has to consult the Chief Officer and take his instructions.

Sansar.

After the accession of the new Raja the Sansar Department has been placed in charge of his brother Kumar Brajendra Kishore Dev Barman. He has introduced a few important changes in the Sansar Administration which if faithfully worked out will be fruitful of beneficial results :—

(1) Maintenance to the members of the Raj family and the Thakurs which used to be paid partly in cash and partly in kind has been converted into fixed monthly stipends having due regard to the rank and position of the recipient.

(2) The Sansar Department has been relieved of much extraneous work—e. g.

(i) The management of the Stable and the Pilkhana is to be placed under a veterinary officer.

(ii) The supervision of the education of the Thakur boys who have gone abroad has been transferred to the Education Department to which it properly appertains.

(iii) The Sansar medical work has been amalgamated with that of the Medical Department of the State.

(iv) The "Debarchan" branch of the Sansar is to be placed under an officer acquainted with the details of the work and with power to look to the proper use of the "Debattar" properties by the *Pujaris* and the *Mohantas* &c.

(v) The Palace Superintendent's office has been placed under the Administration Department and strengthened.

17. A. H. Clayton, Esqr., I. C. S., was the Political Agent during the year. It is gratifying to note that he continues to take a kind interest in the welfare of the State and has helped the State officers with advice whenever sought for. During the year he visited the Sadar several times and the Sonamura and the Bilonia Divisions and the Bisalgar, Jatrapur and Puran-Rajbari Thanas once each. These visits are of immense value to the State and the State officials.

Political.

18. The Commissioner of the Division, F. N. Fischer, Esqr., I. C. S., paid a visit to Agartala after the death of the late Maharaja.

19. The Party of the Trigonometrical Survey of India who began their operations within the State in 1906 worked in the year in the northern parts of the State. Their work has not been finished yet. They will come again next winter. During the work of examination of the common boundary line an officer of the State was deputed to work with the survey party.

20. The Chief Officer joined his post on the 25th Agrahayan and shortly after that he went on a tour of inspection to Kailashar and Laharpur. He was contemplating going out on an extended tour through all the divisions and certain principal centres of tehsil, in which the Jubraj Bahadur also expressed an willingness to join, but the sudden demise of the late Maharaja and the important works connected therwith changed all plans of work and he had to go to Comilla, Chittagong and Dacca. Altogether

The Chief Officer's movements.

he was out for 22 days. Before him the late Minister Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur visited the Kailashar, Sonamura and Udaipur divisions and inspected the offices. He was out for 48 days.

21. The follwing changes in the *personnel* of officers may be noticed :—

Change of Officers.

1. Babu Purna Chandra Ray, M. A., who was Revenue Superintendent and in charge of the Revenue Department of the Administration was during the first part of the year under report transferred to the post of the Private Secretary and placed also in charge of the Sansar Department. But certain serious charges against him having come to light his services have been dispensed with.

2. Babu Chandra Kanta Bose, Sadar Collector,—services dispensed with under the same charge with Purna Babu.

3. Babu Hara Kanta Ganguli, Assistant Private Secretary—post abolished during the new regime as being unnecessary.

4. Babu Nalini Mohan Ray, B. A., Auditor, went on leave to join service under a zemindar and has not returned after leave.

5. Rai Jagat Chandra Sen Bahadur, B. A.—an old officer who left service some time before has been re-appointed and placed in charge of some of the departments of the Administration.

CHAPTER II.—LAND ADMINISTRATION.

22. The total area of the State has been roughly classified as follows :—

Area

1. Forest (not available for cultivation)—2,916 sq. miles.
2. Area culturable— 1,170 sq. miles.

The area covered by taluqs and khas mehals was 304·16 sq. miles against 293 sq. miles in the preceding year. This is yet a small portion of the area that may be available for cultivation.

23. The current revenue demand from the taluqs amounted to Rs. 67,316 against Rs. 60,913 of the previous year and that from khas mehals Rs. 2,14,621 against Rs. 1,98,234. The income from bazars was Rs. 5,511 against Rs. 5,589. The cesses amounted to Rs. 16,918 against Rs. 15,463.

Demand.

The total current demand for the whole State was Rs. 3,04,366 against Rs. 2,80,199. The increase is due to new settlements as well as re-settlements. The arrear demand up to the close of the previous year amounted to Rs 2,48,964, thus giving Rs. 5,53,330 as the total land revenue demand for the State on all accounts.

24. The total collections amounted to Rs. 2,86,828 against Rs. 2,55,385 in the previous year ; of this Rs. 2,30,796 represents current collections and Rs. 56,032 represents arrear collections. A great portion of the arrear demand has been found to be irrecoverable and will have to be written off.

Collection.

The percentage of collections of the current demand made in taluqs was 94·6 and in khas mehals (including bazars) was 70·2. Considering the state of the *tauji* this latter figure would appear to be rather low, and the explanation is that the current demand also contains amounts that will have to be written off.

Coercive measures.

25. In the matter of realisation of arrears, the certificate procedure in the case of the khas mehals and of other public demands, and the sun-set regulation in the case of the kayemi taluqs are resorted to. Under the certificate procedure distraint and attachment are allowed before judgment. The sun-set regulation empowers the Revenue Department to accept payment before sale in special cases on payment of a penalty. These measures have been found to work satisfactorily.

During the year only four kayemi taluqs were sold under the sun-set regulation—1 in the Kailashar, 2 in the Dharmanagar and 1 in the Bilonia division.

Survey.

26. The following table shows the result of the survey work done during the year. The survey of most of the taluqui lands included in the year's programme could not be undertaken as the taluqdars did not deposit the cost necessary in proper time.

Names of Divisions.	Quantity of lands in *drones* surveyed in 1318. T. E.			Quantity of lands in *drones* surveyed in 1317. T. E.			REMARKS.
	Taluki land.	Khas mehal land.	Total.	Taluki land.	Khas mehal land.	Total.	
1. Sadar Division ...	339	859	1,198	593	644	1,237	
2. Sonamura " ...	91	230	321	165	140	305	
3. Kailashar " ...	—	88	88	429	231	660	
4. Bilonia " ...	26	1,828	1,854	—	1,321	1,321	
5. Dharmanagar " ...	—	181	181	405	428	833	
6. Khowai " ...	28	30	58	—	128	128	
7. Udaipur " ...	104	1,107	1,211	180	306	486	
TOTAL " ...	588	4,323	4,911	1,772	3,198	4,970	

27. Details of settlement work will be known from the sub-joined table :—

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	1318 T. E.		1317 T. E.		REMARKS
	Area in *drones.*	*Jama* in whole rupees.	Area in *drones.*	*Jama* in whole rupees.	
1. Permanent *taluki* settlements of cultivated lands ...	3	32	30	42	
2. Permanent settlements of unsettled *dilasha taluki* lands	0	0	20	118	
3. Permanent *taluki* settlements of waste lands	2,852	13,955	2,310	11,281	
4. *Jotedari* re-settlements of cultivated lands	2,583	48,823	1,419	22,931	
5 *Jotedari* settlements of wastelands	480	2,797	1,020	7,423	
TOTAL ...	5,918	65,607	4,799	41,795	

28. During the year one permanent settlement of cultivated lands was granted by His late Highness as a case of favour. This was a small taksisi taluq bought in by the State in auction for arrears of rent and then made over to the owner who was an old personal servant in the palace as a kayemi taluq.

Permanent settlement of cultivated lands.

29. The result of permanent settlement of waste lands as given in the statement above may be said to be satisfactory. The settlement-holders are all men of position and capital and consequently there is hope of the settlements being successful in the end. The rates secured range from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 8 per drone of tila lands and Rs. 4 to Rs. 13 per drone of plain lands.

Permanent settlement of waste lands.

30. Under this head a net increase of Rs. 16,183 has been obtained against Rs. 6,331 in the year before. The average rate of *jama* per *kani* secured was Rs. 1-3-0 against Rs. 1-1 and annas 14 of the previous two years. Re-settlements generally are made amicably and with the consent of the tenants.

Re-settlement of jote lands and rate per *kani*.

31. The average rate of *jama* per *kani* obtained was 5 annas 9 pies against annas 7 in the previous two years. The maximum rate per *kani* was Rs. 2. and the minimum rate annas 2 against Rs. 2-8 and annas 4 respectively in the previous year. Lands now settled are generally situated in the interior.

Jotedari settlement of waste lands.

32. The total expenditure incurred in the survey and settlement work of the khas mahal lands was Rs. 7,046 against Rs. 8,645 of the previous year—the average cost per *kani* ranging from 9 pies to 1 anna 6 pies for survey and from 3 pies to 1 anna 6 pies for settlement.

Cost of survey and settlement.

33. *Tuccavi* advances are generally made to the hill-people to encourage them to take to plough cultivation giving up *jhooming*. (*Vide Chap. IV—Agriculture.*)

Tuccavi.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation.

34. The Bill for the reorganisation of the courts which, as mentioned in the last report, was before His Highness received his assent during the year under report. A very important change has been effected by this measure. The intermediate court of appeal has been abolished. (*Vide para 14 ante.*)

The following two Bills also were passed :—

(I) Leave and allowance rules.

(II) Arms rules.

These two Bills amended and consolidated the rules existing on the subjects.

Appendix I gives a list of the principal Laws and Regulations in force.

II. Military.

35. There was one regiment of 256 officers and men, devided into two companies, against 278 officers and men in the previous year. Colonel Thakur Mahim Chandra Deb Barman continued to be in charge of the force. Of this number 70 officers and men were stationed at some of the mofussil centres and the rest were at the Sadar. They are generally used for guard duty at the Palace, jails and treasuries. The men are armed with snider rifles and also muzzle-loading guns.

36. Owing to old age, illness and other causes there was a large number of vacancies during the year, but all these were not filled up.

37. The total cost including pay and equipment &c. was Rs 28,044 against Rs 28,185 in the previous year.

III. Police.

38. The entire Police strength consisted of 237 officers and men against 233 in the previous year. The men are generally armed with *lathis*. In emergencies they are allowed to use guns. The police strength has the ratio of 1 to every 731 of the population and 17·1 sq. miles of the area. As mentioned in

The Police force.

previous years the latter ratio is more apparent than real. Only a small portion of the whole area (4086 sq. miles) of the State being inhabited.

39. Babu Joges Chandra Dutt, B. A., who on passing out of the Training School at Dacca was appointed Assistant Superintendent and placed in charge of the force, was afterwards promoted to be the Superintendent of the State Police.

40. The total cost of the department was Rs 26,186 against Rs23,762 of the previous year.

41. The chaukidars are paid cash wages from the State and do not hold any service tenure nor enjoy any other special privilege except that they get their kit free from the State. The constables also are now allowed free use of their kit. Hitherto a monthly deduction used to be made from their pay, but this has been discontinued.

Police work.

42. Appendices IV and V show the working of the Police during the year. It will be seen that during the year there was an increase of crime being 711 against 595 of the previous year, but the number of accused involved did not increase appreciably being 551 against 494. The percentage of convictions to the number arrested and sent up for trial fell down. This the Superintendent explains is due to a few cases of unlawful assembly and grievous hurt having been allowed to be compounded between the parties and a certain amount of want of supervision on the part of the Inspectors.

43. The population of the State consists generally of peasant proprietors; and there are only a few large landowners. Consequently serious rioting cases are few within the State proper. But disturbances are now and then created by the people on the British border chiefly in connection with the working of the forest regulations. The border people hold lands in the State and carry on various transactions, chiefly in cotton and *til*. From police point of view their criminality should also be considered along with that of the State in as much they are often found to smuggle out cotton and til, steal sal trees from the reserved forests and take away forest produce without permit. Taking all these facts into consideration the present number of officers and men though not large yet their work may be said to be going on tolerably well.

Rewards and Punishments.

44. During the year a large number of policemen came in for departmental punishment (Appendix III)—the causes generally were neglect of duty, in one case disobedience and in another submission of a false report.

45. No member of the State police received any reward, but a reward of Rs. 50 was given to two constables of the British police of Tippera for the arrest of an absconder in a theft case of Sonamura.

IV. Justice.

Courts.

46. In the year under report there were altogether 12 Courts of justice in the State, exercising both civil and criminal jurisdictions *viz.* the Khas Adalat and 11 lower courts of original jurisdiction only. Of these 11 Courts 2 were at the

Sadar, 2 (including the additional courts) at each of the headquarter stations of Kailashar, Sonamura and Bilonia and 1 at the headquarter of each of the other three divisions—Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Khowai. The additional courts were placed each under an Assistant Magistrate and Munsiff to facilitate disposal of cases.

Khas Adalat.

47. The Khas Adalat is the highest tribunal in the land. In its original side it tries sessions cases and all civil suits of high value and certificate and probate cases. In its appellate side it hears all civil and criminal appeals from the judgments and orders of the original courts.

The original lower courts.

48. The lower original courts are the courts of Magistrates and Munsiffs, who, according to their powers, are divided into three classes, *vis*: the Magistrates and Munsiffs of the first class, the Magistrates and Munsiffs of the second class and those of the third class.

Criminal cases.

49. With the balance at the close of the preceding year, the total number of criminal cases for disposal before the several original courts was 1309 against 1310 in the previous year, as shown in the following table :—

Description of offences.	1317 T.E.	1318 T.E.
Offences against the State and public tranquility	95.	107.
Offences against person	326.	301.
Offences against property	653.	604.
Other offences...	236.	297.
Total	1,310.	1,309.
Disposed of	1,185.	1,207.
Balance	125.	102.

Result of the cases.

50. The number of persons actually brought to trial within the year was 1124 against 1249 in the previous year. Of the former, 412 were arrested by police, 179 were brought up on warrants, 425 appeared on summons, 99 surrendered volantarily and 9 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates. With the number pending at the close of the preceding year the total number of persons for trial during the year under report was 1259 against 1331 of whom 251 were discharged without trial, 466 were acquitted, 406 convicted, 13 died or escaped, while 123 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the persons convicted, 141 were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, extending from less than a month to above 5 years, 261 to fine only and 4 were otherwise punished. The number actually tried was 872 against 859, and the percentage of conviction was 46·55 against 57·64 of the previous year. The decrease in the percentage of convictions, as the Judges of the Khas Adalat have remarked, is due to many of the cases being false.

Cases concerning British subjects.

51. Of the 1309 cases for disposal during the year, the number of cases in which British subjects were concerned was 335. The figures for the preceding year were respectively 1310 and 365. Of the 335 cases, 171 were cognizable and 164 non-cognizable. In 59 cases British subjects were

the complainants, in 153 they were the accused, and in 123 both the complainants and the accused were British subjects. So altogether there were 276 cases against British subjects. The number of persons actually brought to trial was 239 of whom 102 were convicted, 122 acquitted or discharged, 4 died or escaped and 11 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Extradition cases.

52. Under the Extradition Act applications were made to the Political Agency for the arrest and surrender of 54 persons of whom 30 were surrendered, 6 appeared of their own accord and 18 remained at large when the year closed. Of the 36 brought to trial 24 were convicted and 10 discharged or acquitted and 2 remained pending. Of 18 remaining at large one died of cholera, one surrendered since the close of the year, 8 are to be tried at a British Indian Court under a certificate granted by the Political Agent and one is no longer wanted.

Sessions cases.

53. There were altogether 6 cases for disposal before the Court of sessions (now original criminal side, Khash Adalat) all of which were disposed of before the end of the year. The number of persons involved in these cases was 12, of whom 9 were convicted and 3 acquitted. The cases were of the following descriptions :—

Murder	3
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	2
Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ...	1
Total... ...	6

Criminal appeals.

54 The number of criminal appeals before the Khas Adalat (appellate side) was 150. They were disposed of as follows :—

Rejected	40
Judgments of the lower courts confirmed ...	41
Do. Modified	21
Do. Reversed...	21
Further enquiry ordered	17
Pending	10
Total ...	150

It will thus be seen that the appeals were wholly or partially unsuccessful in 72·85 percent of the cases—a satisfactory result for the courts whose judgments or orders were appealed against.

Civil suits before the original courts.

55. With 332 civil suits pending from the preceding year and 1,478 new institutions, there were in all 1,810 suits before the original civil courts. Of these the number that remained pending at the close of the year was 374, the rest were dealt with as follows :—

Disposed of *exparte*	460
Admitted and compromised	178
Dismissed for want of prosecution ...	266
Otherwise disposed of	532
Total	1,436

The average time taken for the disposal of each case was 1 month and 28 days.

Nature and value of suits.

56. The total money value of the suits during the year was Rs, 89,755, which gives an average of about Rs. 60 per case. Of the 1,478 new institutions of the year, 282 related to landed property and 773 to money transactions, while 423 were other suits. The value of 255 suits could not be estimated in money; of the remainder, 1,079 were under Rs. 100; 128 above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500; 10 above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000; 4 above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs, 5000; and 2 above Rs. 5,000.

Execution of decrees.

57. As shown in the Appendix XII, there were altogether 684 applications for execution of decrees, including 164 pending from the previous year. The total value of these cases was Rs. 80,919. The value of the 164 cases pending from the previous year was Rs. 30,739. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 473, the total value of which was Rs. 44,088. The number pending at the close of the year under report was 211, the value of which was Rs. 36,830.

Civil appeals.

58. There were 251 appeals for disposal before the Khas Adalat (appellate side), including 67 pending from the previous year. Of these 54 remained undisposed of at the close of the year and 197 were dealt with as follows :—

Decisions of the lower courts confirmed ...	122
Do. Do. reversed ...	50
Do. Do, amended ...	7
Cases remanded for trial	17
Compromised or otherwise disposed of ...	1
Total ...	197.

The total money-value of the appeals filed was Rs34,157 and the average time taken for the disposal of each appeal was 4 months 27 days.

Decrease in the average time taken for disposal of appeals.

59. Ordinarily the civil appeals are disposed of within three months from the time of their institutions. In the preceding year, when the Act of 1316 T. E. about the constitutions of courts was in force, the presence of 5 Judges of the Khas Appellate Court was necessary to form a quorum for the Full Bench; for want of such a quorum many old Full Bench references were left undisposed of at the end of that year (1317 T. E.). They were disposed of in the year under report. Hence the average time was 4 months 27 days. Compared with the average time (6 months and 18 days) taken by the Khas Appellate Court for the disposal of each appeal in the preceding year the result in the year under report may be said to be satisfactory.

60. Compared with the figures of the previous year, it would appear that in the year under report the number of civil suits increased by 195 (1478 against 1283). The increase is mainly in the number of money suits. The cause of this is not far to seek. The bulk of the debtor class are agriculturists. They reaped a good harvest in the year under report. This gave an opportunity to the creditors to sue for the debts in the year.

Increase in the instituton of civil suits.

61. There is a corresponding increase in the number of disposal of the civil suits. The increase is by 213 (1436 against 1223).

Increase in the disposal of civil suits.

62. Although the number of institutions of civil appeals has fallen by 31 (184 against 215), the number of their disposals has increased by 20. The total disposals of this class of cases in the Appellate and Khas Appellate Court in the previous year were 177, while in the year under report the disposals in the Khas Adalat of this class of cases are 197. Some of the officers presiding in the lower courts were vested with summary powers for trial of suits of a certain value. This is the cause of the decrease in the number of appeals.

Decrease in the institution and increase in the disposal of civil appeals.

63. The number of original criminal cases has fallen by 28 (1184 against 1212) while the number of disposals has increased by 22 (1207 against 1185). There is a corresponding decrease in the number of criminal appeals and their disposal. The decrease is small and not attributable to any particular cause.

Decrease in the institution and increase in the disposal criminal cases

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V. Prisons.

64. There were 7 jails in the State, all at the headquarter station of each of the divisions. The total number of prisoners in the various jails at the end of the year was 47, the same number as in the previous year. The admissions during the year were 299 against 308 and the daily average 41·69 against 44·76, of the previous year. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. Only two deaths occurred, one from cholera at Kailashar and one from enlarged spleen at the Sadar.

65. The prisoners are generally employed in oil-mills, earthwork, gardening, basket-making and other bamboo and cane work. The total income of jail labour was Rs. 981 against Rs. 640 in the preceding year. The total cost, excepting the cost of guarding which is done by the Military force, was Rs. 5,709 against Rs. 5,863. The average cost per head per day being annas 6 against annas 5 and pies 10 of the previous year. Appendix XIV is the Jail Statement.

VI. Registration.

66 Appendices XV and XVI are the Registration Statements for the year. The registration work as mentioned in para 13 is done by the Divisional Officers except at the Sadar where there is a separate Registrar.

67. Altogether there were 6702 deeds for registration before the several Registrars. Of this number 59 were refused registration and 20 remained pending at the close of the year. The income from fees was Rs. 6,860 against Rs. 6,709 of the previous year. There is nothing noteworthy to record under this head

VII. Municipality.

68. The Agartala Municipality is, as before, managed as a department of the State, almost the whole of the municipal expenditure being borne by the Administration and the work done by an officer of the State (the medical officer of the Administration) assisted by a staff of overseer, mohurer and a number of sweepers, mehters &c.

69. The work done by the Municipality consists of lighting and watering the streets and looking after the general cleanliness, water-supply and the conservancy of the town proper. Certain tanks are kept reserved for the supply of drinking water. During the year 20 tanks and ponds were under municipal supervision.

70. During the first two months and again in the last month of the year fever and cholera broke out in the town. Precautions were taken to check their spread. Only 10 cases proved fatal.

71. The cost of the Municipality was Rs. 6,857 against Rs. 6,096 of the previous year.

72. A new bill for the better working of the Municipality is now under consideration.

73. Appendix XVII gives the receipts and the expenditure of the Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Weather and crops.

74. The total rainfall of the year was 76·75 against 71·25 of the previous year and 85·22 the average of the past five years. During the first five months of the year, Baisak to Bhadra, the rainfall was normal, seasonable and well distributed. Consequently the *Aus* paddy, the cotton and the jute yielded a bumper crop. The jhoom also grew well. In Asvin and Kartic the rainfall was scanty. This on the one hand benefited the cotton crop, because heavy rain in Asvin

Rainfall.

Crops.

and Kartic often destroys the cotton in the pods; and on the other hand the want of rain prejudicially affected the *Aman* paddy and the *rabi* crop, especially the mustard. Their outturn was below the normal. The imposition of the export duty, it has been suggested, indirectly affected the cultivation of the jute and the mustard, and in so far the object of the Regulation of 1317 imposing the duty appears to have been fulfilled. The duty was imposed with a view to check the spread of jute and mustard cultivation as this was affecting the cultivation of rice in the interior.

On the whole the weather conditions were not unfavourable and the outturn of crop was satisfactory.

II. Condition of the people.

Prices.

75. The cotton market at the beginning was a little dull but it improved within a short time and the prices fetched rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per maund (seed cotton). This benefited the hill-people to a large extent. The income to the State from royalty on cotton has been unprecedented. The paddy and the rice market was also good; the price of rice varied from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8 a maund and that of paddy from annas 12 to Rs. 3. a maund.

Rains during the months of Asad, Sraban and Bhadra helped the export of forest produce by the rivers and the cherras, and the traders and the gatherers of forest produce had a good earning.

Labour and wages.

76. Rates of wages of common labourer ranged from 5 annas to 8 annas a day for males and 3 to 4 annas a day for females. Skilled labourers, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons &c. earned from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 a month. Labour within the State, however, are all imported. People from Noakhali and southern portions of the district of Tippera annually come during the seasons. For some time past up-country coolies are also coming.

Material condition.

77. The condition of the people both in the hills and in the plains was good. There was no distress in any part of the State. The collection of revenue was exceptionally good being 18 p. c. over the estimate. The excise revenue showed an improvement though the shops were less by 3. (Appendix XXI.)

Public health.

78. General health may also be said to be good. With the exception of the short-lived epidemics of cholera and fever at some parts of the Sadar, Sonamura and Kailashar divisions, there was no other serious disease.

III. Agriculture.

79. The Agricultural Department of the State is at present concerned principally with sericulture. There was only one farm—the Kasipur farm on the Dubda with its branch at Birendranagar.

80. The year, however, was not favourable to sericulture. Rains during the earlier part of the year considerably damaged the mulberry

plants while the long continued drought afterwards proved equally injurious.

81. Owing to the above causes there was an insufficiency of leaves during the year. It was therefore thought proper to rear only two crops of cocoons instead of four. This gave rest to the plantation and the result was that the Superintendent got a considerable quantity of seed cuttings to extend the area under mulberry. During the previous year there was mulberry in about 12 bighas, while at the close of the year under report the area increased to 20 bighas. During the winter irrigation became necessary and water had to be diverted from the adjoining stream. The effect of this was admirable and at the close of the year the plantation including the new area was in a thriving condition. Next season, it is hoped, sufficient quantity of leaves will be available.

82. Of the two crops of silkworm referred to above, one was reared in September—October and the other in January—February—both Bengal silk, the former being of *Bombyx croesi* and the latter of *Bombyx fortunatus*. The yield of the former was 8 maunds and of the latter 4 maunds of cocoons.

83. An experiment of *Bombyx croesi* during the winter was tried with the object of producing seed cocoons. But the experiment did not prove successful owing to the unusual severity of cold during the last winter. This experiment is worth repeating as the quality of cocoons produced here is much appreciated in the silk-growing districts of Bengal, and if seed cocoons can be produced here they will fetch a price at least double the price of ordinary cocoons.

84. The Thakur apprentice B. L. Deb has been assiduously learning the rearing of silkworm and the cultivation of mulberry.

85. The weaving department went on as before. To this have been added a Knitting and a Dying department both of which are appreciated by the apprentices. There were at the close of the year 7 apprentices working in these departments, of them 5 were Manipuris and 2 Bengalees.

86. The expenditure incurred on account of the farm was Rs. 5083 against Rs. 5294. The total expenditure of the department including the amount spent for the Birendranagar Farm and the Reserved Forest attached to it was Rs. 5580.

87. The Birendranagar Reserve Forest has continued in a good condition. No important fire was reported from the forests during the year, but unless jhooming be entirely prohibited within the area, there can be no safety of the forests from fire.

88. Tuccavi advances to hill people for adopting plough cultivation has continued to do good work. A considerable number of families have taken advantage of these advances and have materially improved their condition. The total amount advanced up to date to the several divisions is Rs. 8,865 and the total outstanding at the close of the year under report was Rs. 5,308.

IV. Immigration and Emigration.

89. During the year 870 families immigrated into and 653 families emigrated out of the State. This annual coming and going is not confined to any special class of people. People from the hills across the eastern boundary as well as from the plains in other directions come in generally in quest of fresh jhoom-land and to obtain new settlements of waste lands. Similarly a number of families go out every year who do not find the place quite to their liking or whom the climate does not suit.

V. Forest.

90. The forest area of the State is considerable and it has been roughly classified as follows :—

1. Reserved forest ... ... 20 sq. miles.
2. Unclassed open forest ... ... 3,861 ,, ,,

Of the latter there are portions which contain timber trees of certain specified classes and which can not be worked without special permits. And there are a few kinds of timber trees which are treated as reserved trees wherever found and can not be cut or removed without special permission. The Birendranagar Reserve Forest is looked after by the Agriculture Department. *(Para. 87. ante)* In the Sonamura division a few plots of forest areas were surveyed with a view to make them reserved forests.

91. The open forests have been divided into lots or mehals. These mehals are generally let in farm under certain restrictions. The income from the forests including the Feni receipts was Rs. 2,76,034. As mentioned in the last report steps were taken to dispose of grown up Sal trees of the Sonamura and the Udaipur divisions. The demand was not great but on the whole a royalty of Rs. 23,567 was obtained from the export of Sal trees.

92. During the year the provisions of the Forest Regulation in regard to the export of the minor forest produce by the land route were extended to the Sonamura Division. The measure at first created opposition and led to rioting and other crimes by the people on the British border who were in some cases instigated to violence by the previous ijaradars and other interested persons. Towards the end of the year the difficulty was gradually subsiding and it is probable that it will soon pass away.

VI. Trade and Manufacture.

93. Trade within the State is mainly carried on by the river routes. The rains during the first half of the year was normal and helped the export trade, which consists chiefly of forest produce, cotton, jute, paddy, mats and baskets made from bamboos and canes. The import

trade of the State consists of cloths, salt, sugar, tobacco, pulses of various kinds, dry fish, brass utensils and other small things of daily use.

94. The manufacture consists of coarse cotton cloths which are made by the women of the hills and the Manipuris for their own use. There is, however, no trade in these articles. The other articles that are manufactured within the State and exported are baskets and mats made of bamboos and canes, and canoes dug out of the trunk of trees.

VII. Public Works.

95. The amount spent on public works, original and repair was Rs. 81,385 against Rs. 1,39,856 of the previous year. Minor works at the Rajbari cost Rs. 22,464 against Rs. 17,220. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 4,796 against Rs. 5,044. The total expenditure of the department being Rs. 1,07,941 against Rs. 1,62,120 of the previous year.

96. The works worth noticing were :—

1. The Post and Telegraph office building at the Sadar was completed.

2. Two out of the four new buildings on the Rajbari were completed :—

(*a*) New Residence building.

(*b*) Jubaraj Bahadur's Baitakhana.

3. A new building for the stables at the Palace was begun.

4. The *Samadhi* Mandir of the late *Prabhu* was completed.

5. An extension to the residence building of Kumar Brojendra Kishore Dev Barman was nearly finished.

6. A few bridges on the Sonamura-Udaipur road and one bridge on the Ragna-Dharmanagar road.

7. A tank at the headquarter station of Bilonia.

8. A new track opened connecting the new office at Sabrum with the Leak's road near Samarendraganj.

9. Re-excavation of the Akhaura canal.

10. Seven masonry culverts on roads in the Agartala town.

Seven tanks were re-excavated at the expense of the State ; and 27 tanks were excavated at places by the people and they were encouraged to the work by the remission of nazarana.

VIII. Post Office.

97. During the year new offices were opened at the following two places :—

1. Kamalpur in Kailashar Division.

2. Kakraban in Udaipar Division.

The combined post and telegraph office at the capital has now got a substantial masonry building. This has been built by the State.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue.

Gross revenue.

98. The gross income of the State amounted to Rs. 10,08,536 as against Rs. 8,03,958 of the previous year and Rs. 8,05,992 the average of the past five years. The budgeted income was Rs. 8,50,000, and the increase of Rs. 1,58,536 over the budget estimate is unprecedented in the history of the Administration of the State. There has been a small decrease of Rs. 1,805, under certain minor heads, but deducting the decrease from the increase a net increase of Rs. 2,04,578 over the last year's collections has been obtained. A comparative statement showing the receipts under different heads is sub-joined below.

Serial number.	Heads of Revenue.	1318 T.E.	1317 T.E.	As compared with 1317 T.E.		Remarks.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
1.	Land Revenue	2,86,586	2,55,385	31,201	—	
2.	Family Tax in the hills	39,021	36,253	2,768	—	
3.	Toll on forest-produce	2,72,972	2,24,657	48,315	—	
4.	Do. Do. on the Feni River	3,062	2,987	75	—	
5.	Tax on cotton and oil-seeds ...	1,86,038	1,28,923	57,115	—	
6.	Elephant & buffalo grazing Mehal	7,064	7,402	—	338	
7.	Reserved *Sal* trees	23,567	1,306	22.261	—	
8.	Royalty on elephants caught ...	8,981	—	8,981	—	
9.	Kazai Mehal	1,370	1,529	—	159	
10.	Excise	12,876	11,532	1,344	—	
11.	Stamps and Court-fees	42,392	39,763	2,629	—	
12.	Law and Justice (Fines)... ...	2,572	3,680	—	1,108	
13.	Process fees	8,370	7,688	682	—	
14.	Adda Mehal	14,655	13,776	879	—	
15.	Registration	6,874	6,709	165	—	
16.	Jail	981	640	341	—	
17.	Cattle pounds	3,640	3,840	—	200	
18.	Thatching grass Mehal	7,566	7,158	408	—	
19.	Khotgari Mehal	1,990	1,485	505	—	
20.	Rents of markets	5,734	4,278	1,456	—	
21.	Nazars	35,727	13,033	22,694	—	
22.	Miscellaneous	36,498	31,934	4,564	—	
	Total	10,08,536	8,03,958	20,6,383	1,805	Net increase 2,04,578

N. B.—The above figures slightly differ from the tauji figures. They include deposits while the tauji excludes deposits and includes adjustments of suspense accounts.

99. It will be seen that there has been substantial increase of revenue under every head including some of the naturally uncertain and fluctuating sources e. g. the sale of Sal trees and the elephant kheda. The decrease under the heads 6, 9, 12 and 17 are small, only Rs. 1,805, and these are always unstable sources. The largest increase obtained has been under the heads Cotton, Forest Mehal, Land Revenue, sale of Sal trees and Nazars. Of these the most satisfactory and noticeable is the increase under the head Land Revenue and Nazars, others are more or less unsteady and fluctuating. The Nazars are due to the settlement operations and of this amount as much as Rs. 10,000 represents nazarana obtained by settlements of waste lands as taluqs. The increase under Forest Mehal is also due to new settlements effected.

II. Financial.

100. The financial statement given below shows the receipts and expenditure for the last two years :—

Receipts.	1318 T.E.	1317 T.E.
1. Opening balance :—		
(1) State ...	1,90,181	2,32,059
(2) Zemindaries ...	1,55,353	1,36,687
Total ...	3,45,534	3,68,746
2. Income :—		
(1) State	10,08,536	8,03,958
(2) Zemindaries ...	9,61,616	9,45,208
Total ...	19,70,152	17,49,166
3. Law charges recovered :—		
Zemindaries ...	35,794	40,165
4. Refunds and compensation for lands acquired :—		
Zemindaries ...	4,142	14,339
5. Deposits :—		
(1) State	54,914	8,770
(2) Zemindaries ...	6,509	3,142
Total ...	61,423	11,912
6. Loans :—		
State ...	50,000	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,67,045	21,84,328

Expenditure.	1318 T.E.	1317 T.E.
1. General Administration charges :—		
(a) State	2,27,898	2,14,808
(b) Zemindaries :—		
1. Cost of management	1,18,245	1,09,737
2. Cost of litigation	1,22,253	1,01,430
Total ...	4,68,396	4,25,975
2. Revenue and Taxes on account of the Zemindaries	2,30,672	2,25,566
3. Public Works :—		
(a) State	1,08,645	1,62,120
(b) Zemindaries	46,977	34,908
Total ...	1,55,622	1,97,028
4. Municipality	6,857	6,096
5. Education :—		
(a) State	56,923	53,244
(b) Zemindaries	14,748	13,270
Total ...	71,671	66,514
6. Medical :—		
(a) State	42,107	46,593
(b) Zemindaries	6,659	5,183
Total ..	48,766	51,776
7. Survey and Settlement :—		
(a) State	11,881	8,645
(b) Zemindaries	15,313	15,529
Total ..	27,194	24,174
8. Agriculture :—		
State	6,543	6,216
9. Religious Expenses :—		
(a) State	43,064	41,547
(b) Zemindaries	6,126	3,446
Total ..	49,190	44,993
10. Sultanat :—		
State	30,701	23,941
11. Purchase of Landed Tenures :—		
Zemindaries	51,977	75,444
12. Ordinary *Sansar* charges :—		
(a) Ordinary expenses on account of His Highness, the Jubaraj Bahadur and other members of His Highness's family	73,805	1,90,239
(b) Other branches of the Raj family ...	71,767	79,580
(c) Thakurs	21,781	26,548
(d) *Sansar* office establishment ...	6,359	9,795
(e) Electric Light	24,930	21,910
(f) Marriages in the Raj family... ...	2,315	24,464
(g) Sradh	—	25,742
(h) Miscellaneous	34,522	18,404
Total ...	2,35,479	3,96,682
13 Pension and Gratuity :—		
(a) State	14,016	12,141
(b) Zemindaries	3,702	11,457
Total ...	17,718	23,598
14. Charity :—		
(a) State	41,212	20,053
(b) Zemindaries	5,301	—
Total ...	46,513	—
15. His Highness's Nij Tahabil (Privy purse) including expenses on account of journeys	1,73,878	63,880
16. Liabilities liquidated and repayment of deposits :—		
(a) State	18,776	27,967
(b) Zemindaries	1,91,225	1,16,991
Total ...	72,10,001	1,44,958
17. Miscellaneous :—		
(a) State	35,334	—
(b) Zemindaries	3,188	8,185
Total ...	38,522	8,185
Closing Balance :—		
(a) State		
In cash	2,44,557	99,145
In bonds and advances	1,72,185	91,036
(b) Zemindaries :—		
In cash	88,197	73,304
In bonds and advances	92,406	82,049
Total ...	5,97,345	3,45,534
GRAND TOTAL	24,67,045	21,84,328

101. The opening balance of the year under review was Rs. 3,45,534. of which Rs. 1,72,449 was in cash and the rest was made up in bonds and advances. The total income from the State and the Zemindaries was Rs. 19,70,152. The miscellaneous receipts including recovery of the cost of law-suits, refunds and compensations &c. amounted to Rs. 39,936. These with the deposits of Rs. 61,423 and a small loan of Rs. 50,000 made up the total receipts of the year—Rs. 24,67,045.

The total actual expenditure was Rs. 18,69,700, against Rs. 18,38,794 in the previous year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,97,345, of which Rs. 3,32,754 was in cash, the remainder being in bonds and advances.

Variations of Expenditure.

102. The noticeable variations in expenditure are explained below :—

(*a*) The increase in the Administration charges was due—

(i) to the transfer of the pay of certain officers from the Sansar to the Administration side

(ii) to the increment of pay due to certain officers under the grade rules as also to the increment of allowance of the Thakur judges of the Khas Adalat.

(iii) The special extra staff maintained for the forest mehals owing to the introduction of the permit system in the Sonamura division and for the sale of Sal trees.

(iv) The increased cost incurred for the police and the tehsil staff. There were some savings also due to the retirement of the late minister and in certain other minor items. Deducting the savings from the increase there was in the whole a net increase of a tittle over Rs. 13,000 under this head.

In the Chakla also there was an increase of a little over Rs. 8,000 due chiefly to increased grade pay of the officers and to the fact that in the previous year Rs. 1,035 of the Assistant Manager's pay was debited to the settlement head.

(*b*) The increase in the "Cost of litigation" is due to the fact that the cases in the Calcutta High Court noticed in the last year's report were not finished and also to the increase of litigation in connection with the management of the Zemindaries.

(*c*) The increase under the head Government revenue is only apparent. In the year before the surplus payments of the year preceding were credited for.

(*d*) The decrease under the head Public works within the State is due to the fact that in the previous year big payments on account of arrear dues were made. The increase under the head in Chakla was on account of the work of the daily-market building and the Goomti embankment. A large amount was also spent in repairs to the *kotis*, *devalayas*, and other State houses.

(*e*) The increase under the head Education in the State is made up of several small amounts on various accounts. The increase in Chakla is due to new and increased grants to certain educational institutions.

(*f*) The increase under the head Medical in Chakla is due to new grants to medical institutions and to the increment of pay of the medical staff.

(*g*) Survey and settlement work has been going on and will have to be continued for some time yet both in the State and the Zemindaries. Hence the cost under this head will remain a recurring charge, with slight variations, for some years.

(*h*) The increase under the head Religious Expenses was due, in the State, to the expenses of the annual sradh of the late Iswari Mahadevi Tulasibati and in Chakla to the increased allotment for the pujas of Tripurasundari and Nal Bhairab at Udaipur.

(*i*) The increase under Sultanat is on account of new elephants captured and purchased. Two elephants, tuskers, were captured and five, females, were purchased. H. H. the Jubraj Bahadur personally conducted the operations of capturing the tuskers and bore much personal hardships.

(*j*) The landed tenures purchased are the properties of Kumari Ananga Mohini Devi within Chakla and portions of a taluq included within the Sylhet estates in which the Raj had shares.

(*k*) The variations in the Sansar expenditure are due more to the transference of accounts than to any other special cause e. g. the ordinary expenses of H. H. formerly included the expenditure of the Nij Tahabil. Now the Nij Tahabil and the "Journeys" together form a separate head. The maintenance and the donations given to the Thakurs used to be accounted for together, but donations are now included under the head Charity.

The Sansar office establishment charges were reduced by the transfer of the pay of Dewan Banga Chandra Bhattacharyya to the Administration side.

The cost of the Electric light increased mainly owing to the rise in the price of coal. The charge is rather high and it is under contemplation to adopt measures for the reduction of this expenditure.

The accounts of the expenditure in connection with the Sradh Ceremony of late H. Highness were not adjusted before the close of the year. The cost was met from advances made for the purpose. Hence no figure is given under this head.

The increase under Sansar miscellaneous is composed of various small items. The only noticeable item being the sradh ceremony of late Prabhu Gobindalal Goswami.

(*l*) Under the head miscellaneous in the State the greater portion represents the cost in connection with the visit of H. H. the Raja of Manipur. There are a few other minor items among which may be mentioned the amounts remitted to the *Kuki* chiefs of Kailashar.

103. The liabilities of the State were, as in the previous year, as follows :—

Liabilities.

(1) Revenue and Judicial deposits.

(2) Arrear dues mainly in the Sansar and the Nij Tahabil and on other minor accounts.

(3) Bonded debts.

Under item (1) Rs. 14,948 had been refunded before the close of the year but the accounts were not adjusted till after it. Under item (2) Rs. 18,776 was paid within the year and since its close a little over

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS

1318 T. E. (1908-09)

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Appendix I.

List of the principal Laws and Regulations of the Tippera State, 1318 T. E.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Whether introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
CRIMINAL.			
1. Regulation No. III. of 1280 T. E. (Penal Laws).			
2. Regulation No. I. of 1283 T. E. (Criminal Procedure).			
3. Jail Regulation, 1283 T. E.			
4. Regulation No. IV. of 1283 T. E. (Cattle trespass and pound). ...			
5. Regulation No. III. of 1296 T. E. (Police Regulation).			
CIVIL.			
1. Civil Law of 1284 T. E.			
2. Rules regarding *chit* suits (small causes) 1287 and 1300 T. E. ...			
3. Act No. II. of 1313 T. E.—an Act for the regulation of interest on debts....			
4. Act No. II. of 1314 T. E.—Limitation Act. ... ... *	* Partly adapted.		
REVENUE.			
1. Act No. I. of 1286 T. E.—Stamp Act			
2. Act No. I. of 1290 T. E.—Sale Law			
3. Act No. I. of 1296 T. E.—Tenancy Act....			
4. Act No. II. of 1296 T. E.—*Abkari* ...			
5. Act No. II. of 1297 T. E.—Reserved forests			
6. Act No. I. of 1304 T. E.—Duties on *til* and cotton			
7. Act No. I. of 1306 T. E.—Registration ... ... †	† Do.		
8. Survey and Settlement Act, 1309 T.E. ‡	‡ Do.		
9. *Tuccavi* Regulation, 1310 T. E. ...			
10. Act No. I. of 1313 T. E.—Forests ...			
11. Act No. I. of 1314 T. E.—(amending the above)			
12. A Law imposing export duty on jute and mustard-seed, 1317 T.E.... ...			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1. An Act promulgating certain rules as Law, 1283 T. E.			
2. Regulation for the record of judicial decisions &c., 1284 T. E.			
3. Municipal Regulation, 1284 T. E. ...			
4. Legal Practitioners' Regulation. ...			
5. Act No. I. of 1297 T. E.—an Act for the regulation of commissions for the examination of witnesses.			
6. Constitution of courts (an amending Act) 1316 T. E.			
7. Special Regulation against cow slaughter.			
8. Rules of evidence.			
9. Act I of 1318 T. E.—Constitution of Courts—(an amending Act.) ...		Yes.	
10. Leave and allowance Rules ... $	$ Do.	"	
11. Arms Rules ... ... §	§ Do.	"	

Appendix II.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Tippera State for 1318 T. E.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sappers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infantry	278	69	3	1	87	256	1	—	—	—	41	215	Rs 28,044	
Imperial Service Troops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	278	69	3	1	87	256	1	—	—	—	41	215	Rs 28,044	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police for the year 1318 T. E.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Superintendent ...	1	125	Rs. 26,186	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	
Inspector	3	40 to 55		—	—	—	—	—		—	
Sub-Inspector or Daroga	15	20 to 35		—	2 { Suspended 1 / Degraded 1	—	—	—		—	
Naib Daroga ...	12	12 to 15		—	—	—	—	—		—	
Head Constable ...	4	10		—	2 (Suspended)	—	—	—		—	
Writer Constable ...	12	8		1	—	—	—	—		—	
Jamadar or Illiterate Head Constable ...	2	8		1	—	—	—	—		—	
Constable	128*	6 to 8		18	23	—	—	—		—	* Including Literates who are 8 (eight) in number.
Chowkidar	60	3 to 5		1	—	—	—	—		—	

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tippera State	595	711	494	551	439	500	223	218	145	188	45·1	39·5	50·7	43·6	

Appendix V.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tippera State	Rs. 11,488	Rs. 12,158	Rs. 1,791	Rs. 3,085	15·59	25·3	

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

Description of offences.		Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of cases awaiting trial.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.								Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Persons awaiting trial.	Remarks.
										Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.									Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.						Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.																	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Class I. Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice &c.	cognizable ...	16	73	89	61	81	8	193	66	0	25	0	7	34	0	66	93	0	0	13	2	2	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	34		
	non-cognizable	6	12	18	12	11	7	12	7	0	0	0	1	6	0	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Class II. Offences against person.	cognizable ...	14	64	78	64	72	6	*105	35	0	18	0	6	11	0	35	59	0	0	5	4	4	2	1	2	0	1	5	0	0	4		* The case in connection with 7 persons transferred.
	non-cognizable	5	218	223	243	212	11	165	34	0	1	0	0	33	0	34	125	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		
Class III. Offences against property.	cognizable ...	38	364	402	387	372	30	†471	168	0	61	0	9	98	0	168	253	0	2	43	9	7	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	47		† The case in connection with one person transferred.
	non-cognizable	26	176	202	202	177	25	‡121	24	0	0	0	2	22	0	24	85	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11		‡ One person escaped from custody.
Class IV. Other offences.	cognizable ...	6	75	81	52	75	6	$94	33	0	9	0	2	22	0	33	44	0	0	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		$ The case in connection with one person transferred.
	non-cognizable	14	202	216	164	207	9	108	§39	0	0	0	0	35	0	39	54	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14		§ Details of sentence for 4 persons not furnished.
Total cognizable ...		74	576	650	564	600	50	853	302	0	113	0	24	165	0	302	449	0	2	70	16	13	22	8	2	0	1	5	0	0	91		
Total non-cognizable ...		51	608	659	621	607	52	406	104	0	1	0	3	96	0	104	263	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32		
Grand Total ...		125	1184	1309	1185	1207	102	1259	406	0	114	0	27	261	0	406	717	0	3	72	17	13	23	8	2	0	1	5	0	0	123		

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1318 T. E.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Last year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Last year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sadar Magistracy	446	398	16	127	78	141	7	0	419	369	36	179	128	1	0	25	
Sonamura " ...	128	185	9	80	22	40	17	6	173	174	33	57	69	7	0	8	
Bilonia " ...	175	150	4	32	4	30	37	2	217	109	42	27	32	0	4	4	
Kailashahar " ...	163	184	54	53	36	95	12	0	213	250	36	90	64	0	1	59	
Khowai " ...	36	43	0	16	6	21	1	0	77	44	10	12	16	1	1	4	
Dharmanagar " ...	167	140	27	75	23	52	8	1	148	186	56	62	45	0	7	16	
Udaipur " ...	97	84	25	29	10	46	17	0	84	127	38	36	43	3	0	7	
TOTAL ...	1,212	1,184	135	412	179	425	99	9	1,331	1,259	251	463	397	12*	13	123	*9 of these 12 were convicted by the Court of Sessions and the rest acquitted.

Appendix VIII.

Statement of Criminal cases in which British Subjects were concerned for 1318 T. E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		Cases pending since the previous year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases.	Cases in which complainants were British subjects.	Cases in which both parties were British subjects.	CASES IN WHICH DEFENDANTS WERE BRITISH SUBJECTS. Cases pending since the previous year	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases.	Cases disposed of. Rejected, Compromised or Dismissed without enquiry.	Cases disposed of. Tried.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	Persons under trial at the close of the previous year.	Persons brought to trial during the year.	Total number of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Died, or Escaped &c.	Under trial at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
Class I. Offences against the State &c.	cognizable ...	3	18	21	1	4	3	17	20	7	10	3	0	28	28	18	6	0	4	
	non-cognizable ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Class II. Offences against person.	cognizable ...	1	10	11	0	6	1	10	11	3	8	0	1	20	21	13	8	0	0	
	non-cognizable ...	2	53	55	14	29	2	39	41	32	7	2	1	25	26	3	22	0	1	
Class III. Offences against property.	cognizable ...	14	110	124	20	33	14	90	104	33	66	5	12	103	115	55	53	2	5	
	non-cognizable ...	4	57	61	13	29	4	44	48	40	6	2	1	17	18	1	16	1	0	
Class IV. Other offences	cognizable ...	1	14	15	3	2	1	11	12	6	4	2	1	14	15	4	10	0	1	
	non-cognizable ...	1	47	48	8	20	1	39	40	27	13	0	0	16	16	8	7	1	0	
	Total cognizable ...	19	152	171	24	45	19	128	147	49	88	10	14	165	179	90	77	2	10	
	Total non-cognizable ...	7	157	164	35	78	7	122	129	99	26	4	2	58	60	12	45	2	1	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26	309	335	59	123	26	250	276	148	114	14	16	223	239*	102	122	4	11	

* Of this number 95 were discharged without trial, the cases being rejected, compromised or struck off on default; while 129 only were tried of whom 102 or 79·06 per cent were convicted.

Appendix IX.

Statement of Extradition Cases for 1318 T. E.

Names of Courts.	Nature of cases.	Number of persons against whom warrants were applied for.	Number of persons arrested and surrendered.	Number of persons who appeared of their own accord or were subsequently arrested within this territory.	Number at large at the close of the year.	Result.		Pending trial at the close of the year.	Remarks.
						Convicted.	Acquitted or Discharged.		
Sadar Magistracy	Theft of forest produce	8	0	0	8(*a*)	0	0	0	(*a*) The case against these 8 persons was certified by the Political Agent for trial at the Brahmanbaria Court.
	Theft and causing hurt in the act of committing theft	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	
	Theft, ...	4	4	0	0	3	1	0	
	Robbery	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	
	Causing mischief by fire	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	
Sonamura Magistracy	Rioting, murder and its abetment ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	(*b*) This person is no longer wanted.
	Rioting and theft	2	0	1	1(*b*)	0	1	0	
	Theft of reserved *sal* trees	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	
	Rioting, causing hurt to a public servant to deter him in the discharge of his duties and rescuing offender from lawful custody	10	9	1	0	9	1	0	
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
	Escaping from lawful custody ...	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Bilonia Magistracy	Rioting and hurt	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	(*c*) This person has since been surrendered.
	Criminal trespass armed with a deadly weapon with a view to commit murder	5	2	2	1(*c*)	2	0	2	
	Theft of forest produce	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	Theft	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	(*d*) This person died of cholera.
	Criminal breach of trust	1	0	0	1(*d*)	0	0	0	
Kailashahar Magistracy	Theft	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Udaipur Magistracy	Cheating	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
	Criminal breach of trust								
	Total ...	54	30	6	18	24	10	2	

Appendix X.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c, ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Khas Adalat* ...	150	80	40	83	41	33	21	35	21	0	0	0	0	31	17	17	10	

*The Appellate Court has been amalgamated with the Khas Appellate Court and styled "Khas Adalat."

Appendix XI.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of, 1318 T. E.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Suits not estimable in money.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.		*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.		
											Rs. a. p.														*Rs. a. p.*	*Y. m. d.*		
Khas Adalat (Original side)	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	11,354-5-0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0	
Sadar Dewani Adalat	115	94	485	566	600	660	506	533	94	127	36,913-15-6	66	276	224	418	62	7	0	1	223	62	25	223	32,025-3-9	0-2-16	78	
Sonamura ,, ...	19	10	124	224	143	234	133	221	10	13	6,371-12-3	80	60	84	134	6	1	0	0	110	9	41	61	6067-5-3	0-1-27	83	
Bilonia ,, ...	2	2	96	81	98	83	96	67	2	16	3,044-2-9	31	44	6	65	3	1	0	0	19	15	21	12	1,515-0-0	0-1-22	12	
Kailashahar ,, ...	86	132	245	279	331	411	199	274	132	137	16,277-4-3	64	198	17	216	29	1	1	0	18	47	76	133	19,011-2-9	0-1-1	32	
Khowai ,, ...	1	11	31	26	32	37	21	33	11	4	1,869-3-0	4	14	8	23	1	0	0	0	7	6	11	9	1,738-8-0	0-2-2	2	
Dharmanagar ,,	30	58	182	125	212	183	154	146	58	37	5,486-14-6	22	60	43	87	10	0	0	0	27	23	63	33	7,130-3-3	0-2-5	28	
Udaipur ,,	19	25	120	173	139	198	114	162	25	36	7947-13-6	11	121	41	136	17	0	0	0	56	16	29	61	5,798-4-4½	0-2-6	20	
Total ...	272	332	1,283	1,478	1,555	1,810	1,223	1,436	332	374	89,765-11-9	282	773	423	1079	128	10	4	2	460	178	266	532	73,285-12-1½	0-1-28	255	

Appendix XII.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for Execution of decrees, 1318 T. E.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Sadar Dewani Adalat ...	75	62	18,254-2-3	284	256	30,632-6-3	359	318	48,886-8-6	297	221	25,906-8-0	62	97	22,980-0-6	77	9	11	
Sonamura Ditto ...	11	13	1,499-14-9	55	60	3,735-9-6	66	76	5,235-8-3	50	70	4,779-1-0	16	6	456-7-3	6	0	0	
Bilonia Ditto ...	1	2	178-12-9	17	26	1287-5-9	18	28	1,466-2-6	16	24	1126-0-0	2	4	340-2-6	4	0	0	
Kailashahar Ditto ...	24	42	6,797-2-6	84	83	6,531-13-3	108	125	13,328-15-9	66	69	5,738-7-3	42	56	7,590-8-6	26	14	16	
Khowai Ditto ...	0	0	0	4	6	562-3-0	4	6	562-3-0	4	6	83-12-0	0	3	478-7-0	3	0	0	
Dharmanagar Ditto ...	11	25	2682-7-9	38	49	3,708-2-6	49	74	6,390-10-3	24	46	3,425-8-6	25	28	2,965-1-9	15	2	11	
Udaipur Ditto ...	8	17	1327-3-1½	45	40	3,721-7-0	53	57	5,048-10-1½	36	40	3,028-12-10½	17	17	2,019-13-3	11	4	2	
Total ...	130	164	30,739-11-1½	527	520	50,178-15-3	657	684	80,918-10-4½	493	473	44,088-1-7½	164	211	36,830-8-9	142	29	40	

Appendix XIII.

Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, 1318 T. E.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Y.m.d.	Y.m.d.
Khas Adalat*	29	67	215	184	244	251	177	197	67	54	11,850-10-10	34,157-13-4	89	122	27	50	10	7	22	17	29	1	0-4-14	0-4-27

* The Appellate Court has been amalgamated with the Khas Appellate Court and styled "Khas Adalat."

Appendix XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period in days of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs.		
Agartala Central Jail *...	1	39	170	233	209	38·49	36·47	38	4,036	12	* One prisoner died of enlarged spleen (Pernicious Anoemia).
Sonamura... ... „ ...	1	3	38	25	41	2·43	2·55	4	628	23·5	
Bilonia ... ... „ ...	1	5	29	46	34	2·10	·09	0	247	·02	
Kailashahar ... „ †...	1	0	16	13	16	·80	1·33	3	231	·87	† One prisoner died of cholera.
Khowai ... ... „ ...	1	0	6	5	6	·04	·44	1	137	17·2	
Dharmanagar ... „ ...	1	0	20	24	20	·46	·05	0	133	·16	
Udaipur ... ... „ ...	1	0	20	10	20	·44	·76	1	297	·16	
TOTAL ...	7	47	299	356	346	44·76	41·69	47	5,709	7·7	

Appendix XV.

Registration of documents in the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered at the end of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	*Rs.*					
Tippera State	6,917	6,702	1,906	1,852	2,605	2,478	3	1	829	722	1,574	1,649	6,457	6,623	6,17,808	6,77,045	84	59	376	20	

Appendix XVI

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1318 T. E.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgages	1,906	1,49,400	1,585	1,852	1,50,910	1,718	
Sale deeds	2,605	2,29,362	2,616	2,478	2,79,782	2,590	
Wills	3	—	16	1	—	5	
Money bonds	829	70,657	966	722	64,191	749	
Miscellaneous	1,574	2,06,984	1,526	1,649	1,91,576	1,798	
Total ...	6,917	6,56,403	6,709	6,702	6,86,459	6,860	
Total Expenditure ...	—	—	1,649	—	—	1,860	
Net Profit ...	—	—	5,060	—	—	5,000	

Appendix XVII.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Tippera State During the year 1318 T. E.

Name.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Agartala Municipality ...	...	6,096	6,857*	6,857	6,096	6,857	...	* Of this sum Rs. 169 represents the collections of the current year as against Rs. 651 of the previous year. The rest of the expenditure was met from the State Funds.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of rainfall in the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

STATE.	Baisak.	Jaisth.	Asar.	Sravan.	Bhadra.	Asvin.	Kartik.	Agrahayan.	Pous.	Magh.	Falgoon.	Chait.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Tippera State ...	10'21	11'48	20'75	12'57	10'65	5'49	'67	'94	0	'12	'21	3'66	76'75	71'25	85'22	

Appendix XIX.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1318 T. E.

Article.	During Chait (past year).			During Chait (present year).			Remarks.
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
(1) Rice							
Maximum	8	0	0	6	8	0	
Minimum	3	0	0	2	8	0	
(2) Paddy							
Maximum	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Minimum	1	8	0	0	12	0	

Appendix XX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1318 T. E.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*				*Rs.*	
Tanks in different parts of the State	1,845	3,507	5,352	—	—	—	5,352	
Roads and bridges ...	4,226	14,222	18,448	—	—	—	18,448	
Buildings	26,025	22,217	48,242	—	—	—	48,242	
Miscellaneous work ...	4,223	5,120	9,343	—	—	—	9,343	
Total ...	36,319	45,066	81,385	—	—	—	81,385	
Minor works at the Rajbari	1,502	20,962	22,464	—	—	—	22,464	
Establishment charges ...	—	—	4,796	—	—	—	4,796	
Grand Total ...	37,821	66,028	1,08,645	—	—	—	1,08,645	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Country spirit, Opium and Ganja.		Ganja and Opium.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
Tippera State.	7	2,805	20	11,460	1	40	0	0	28	14,305	

Appendix XXII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Tippera State during the year 1318 T. E.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Number of surgical operations performed.	Number of persons vaccinated during the year.			Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.				Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Total.	
							Rs.						
1. Victoria Memorial Hospital, Agartala and the Charitable Dispensary attached to it.	26,199	412	340*	33	17	22	6,977	86·33	351	518	54	572	
2. Old Agartala	5,621	0	0	0	0	0	136	15·10	27	34	5	39	
3. Bishalgar	5,115	0	0	0	0	0	590	14·01	11	294	9	303	
4. Sonamura	4,342	35	35	0	0	0	740	11·89	112	340	22	362	
5. Bilonia	7,204	2	2	0	0	0	818	19·70	135	186	19	205	
6. Loongthung	1,714	0	0	0	0	0	368	4·60	34	266	32	298	
7. Kailashahar	4,570	12	11	0	1	2	762	12·84	102	221	50	271	
8. Kamalpur	2,309	2	2	0	0	0	372	6·30	25	134	26	160	
9. Khowai	5,655	0	0	0	0	0	630	15·40	84	173	46	219	
10. Dharmanagar	3,143	23	23	0	0	0	578	8·66	6	42	0	42	
11. Udaipur	3,730	9	9	0	0	0	600	10·04	17	586	14	600	
12. Beerganj	746	0	0	0	0	0	250	2·04	7	279	15	294	
Total	70,188	495	422	33	18	22	12,821	206·91	911	3,073	292	3,365	

Appendix XXIII.

Vital statistics of the Tippera State for the year 1318 T. E.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Tippera State ...	1,73,325.	818	1,034	216	0	984	1,356	372	0	4·7	5·9	5·6	7·8	